The Daily Gazette:
PUBLISHED BY
KING, REED & CO.,
Cor. Sixth Ave. and Smithfield St.
JOSIAH KING, N. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON, H. M. LONG,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
TERMS:
mail, per year.....$10.00.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

The Weekly Gazette:
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
Commercial and Family Newspaper
PUBLISHED IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.
No farmer, mechanic, or merchant should be without it.
TERMS:
Single subscribers.....$1.50
Clubs of five.....1.25
Clubs of ten.....1.15
A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter-up of a club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents. Address
KING, REED & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

VOL. LXXXVII.—NO. 274. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1871. FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK.

FIRST EDITION.
MIDNIGHT.

FOREIGN.

The Royal Patient.

THE LATE EXECUTIONS.

Resignation of Belgian Ministry.

FORTIFYING THE VOSGES.

Cholera in Turkey.

FRANCE.
THE LATE EXECUTION.

PARIS, November 29.—The execution of the Communist Rossel was attended by a clergyman of a Protestant Episcopal church, and Bourgess by a Roman Catholic clergyman. Rossel jumped from the convict carriage immediately after it halted. He looked very pale and walked with difficulty towards the spot assigned to him, even although he was supported by a clergyman. Ferre was lifted from the wagon and placed on the ground immediately after Rossel. He appeared to recover his strength immediately, and walked with a firm step. Bourgess was then taken out, and the sentence of the court martial was read. At the conclusion of the ceremony Rossel handed his handkerchief to the attending clergyman and in a cool manner had his eyes blindfolded. There were thirty thousand soldiers present. The different bands struck up the music of a brilliant march almost immediately. This was played until the troops were far away from the scene of execution. The final of the tragedy has produced a very deep sensation at the camp at Sartory, in Paris.

FORTIFYING THE VOSGES.

PARIS, November 29.—The Germans have commenced to build fortifications in the passes of the Vosges.

FIRST SNOW.

VERSAILLES, November 29.—The first snow of the season made its appearance last night.

GREAT BRITAIN.
THE PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, November 29.—The latest bulletin from Sandringham reports that there has been no change in the condition of the Prince of Wales since yesterday. The fever is not so great, the patient is easier, and obtains some sleep, by which he is greatly strengthened. Notwithstanding the favorable aspect of the case anxiety in regard to the result is not removed.

LONDON, November 29.—The physicians' bulletin, dated six o'clock this evening, says the Prince has passed a quiet day. As an indication that the condition of His Royal Highness is not considered dangerous, it may be stated that the physicians consider it necessary to issue only two bulletins each day. Should the case become critical, bulletins will be published every hour.

LONDON, November 29, *Midnight.*—At a late hour to-night there was no change in the condition of the Prince of Wales.

GENERAL SICKLES' MARRIAGE.

A dispatch from Madrid gives an account of the marriage of General Sickles, Minister of the United States. The ceremony was attended by a brilliant and distinguished company. Among those who honored it with their presence was Marshal Serrano, late regent of Spain. The dispatch gives the name of the bride as Miss Creigh. General Sickles and wife left Madrid the day after the marriage for Liverpool, where they were to take a steamer for New York. Some of his friends say he will not return.

MARINE NEWS.

LONDON, November 29.—The steamer Nestorian has arrived out.

GERMANY.
THE BRAZILIAN TROUBLE.

LONDON, November 29.—A dispatch dated Berlin yesterday says: The Prussian Foreign Office has received intelligence that the German sailors who were under confinement in Rio Janeiro have been released by the order of the authorities. A pacific arrangement of the difficulty with Brazil is now probable, and the excitement on the subject is subsiding.

ASSASSINATIONS OF GERMAN SOLDIERS.

BERLIN, November 29.—The press throughout the country comments with indignation on the frequent assassination of German soldiers in the occupied districts of France, and the almost total immunity of the perpetrators from punishment at the hands of the military authorities, and urge energetic and efficient action to put a stop to the outrages.

BISMARCK'S INDISPOSITION.

Bismarck was unable to attend the opening of the Prussian Diet in consequence of protracted indisposition.

NAVAL PRACTICE.

BERLIN, November 29.—A German squadron of evolution is ordered to practice in the Atlantic.

BELGIUM.
RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY.

BRUSSELS, November 29.—The Ministers have tendered their resignation to the King, and the people are satisfied with the accomplishment of their object and have dispersed, and order prevails throughout the city.

NEW CABINET TO BE FORMED.

BRUSSELS, November 29, *Evening.*—The King of the Belgians has commissioned M. Georges Francois Thonnissen to form a new cabinet.

DEPUTATION FROM GHENT.

The Burgomaster of Ghent, at the head of a deputation of four hundred citizens, to-day waited upon M. Jules Bara, the well known Liberal statesman, and presented an address expressing admiration for his political principles and the hope that he would again be called to participate in the administration of the Government. M. Bara was Minister of Justice in the Cabinet of M. Frere Orban.

AUSTRIA.
DIPLOMATIC.

VIENNA, November 29.—Baron Von Laugenau, the Minister of Austria to Holland, has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court at St. Petersburg.

Prince Metternich has asked permission to regain his post at the head of the Austrian legation in Paris, which he has held since 1859.

TRADE MARKS.

VIENNA, November 29.—The first treaty negotiated by Count Andrassy since he came into office, being that concluded with the American Minister, John Jay, for the protection of trade marks in the United States and Austria, was done in duplicate, which was deposited in the archives at Vienna, Pesth and Washington. The treaty is written in three languages—English, German and Hungarian.

ITALY.
NO COMPROMISE.

ROME, November 29.—The Pope yesterday, in replying to an address, expressed confidence in the triumph of the Church. He protested against all ideas of compromise with the rulers of Italy.

TURKEY.
CHOLERA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 29.—There has been a large increase in the number of cases of cholera in Stamboul during the last three or four days.

SPAIN.
THE EXECUTION IN CUBA.

MADRID, November 29.—The Government to-day received a dispatch from Havana announcing the execution of medical students for profaning the cemetery where the remains of Castanon were interred. The news created a profound sensation, and the ministry immediately convened to consider what action to take in the matter. The departure of the mail steamer to Havana, which was to have sailed to-day from Cadiz for Cuba, was postponed twenty-four hours.

BY MAIL.

THE excitement of the great Tichborne case has been fanned into a blaze in Australia by anecdotes and discoveries of all kinds and degrees. Everybody who knew anything of the claimant during his sojourn in the colony rushes into print to furnish everybody else with the information, and if it be true that legal agents of the litigating parties have been sent to the colony to collect further information, there is no fear of their coming back empty-handed. The last piece of intelligence came from Wagga Wagga. The very identical pocket book of Castro, alias Sir Robert Tichborne, has been brought upon the scene for the delectation of the curious. The news was hardly made public before there was a scramble for the book between the agents of the contestants. One of these offers a reward for the book, if it proves valuable as evidence; while the other threatens an action if the book is not given up.

THE position of Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Chancellor, has been much weakened of late. For many years he has been the pillar of the anti-national party, and has managed foreign affairs with great skill. The Czar has always been strongly attached to him. His policy towards Poland in 1863 discomfitted the western powers, and probably excluded France and England from any interference in behalf of the Poles hereafter. Whether he acted as wisely last year is a contested question. He obtained advantages for Russia at the London Conference last winter, but a majority of the Russians dislike his friendliness towards Germany. Until recently the Czar upheld him firmly in this, but he seems to have changed his mind now. A heavy "pressure" against the Chancellor and the decision of the Czar made in the case of the Baltic provinces indicate that he is no longer in harmony with Gortschakoff, whose removal may take place at any time. General Fadejuff, a leading "old Russian," is named as likely to succeed him.

"COUNTRY FOLK," *The London Spectator* remarks, "believe London to be a sink of malaria and iniquity." As for the first, it is "one of the healthiest towns in the world, and, but for one or two districts, might be the healthiest in England." So, too, in regard to criminality; contrary to the general belief, figures show that its habitual and suspected criminals are as 1 in 784, while in such towns as Bath, Leamington, Scarborough, and Ramsgate, the proportion is 1 in 277, and, in what are classed as agricultural towns, it is 1 in 433. In the eastern, midland, and southern counties, the number of criminals is usually twice, and, occasionally, four times as great as in London. The rural villages are usually considered the homes of ideal purity and piety, yet, in comparison with them, London is twice as innocent, twice as healthy, and 400 times as charitable. This superiority in alms-giving seems to indicate a corresponding extent of pauperism, but benevolence, it is to be remembered, is more thoroughly systematized in London, while in the country there may be a great deal of want and suffering with very inadequate relief.

THE German Imperial Government proposes to lay up a treasure of forty millions of thalers (about thirty millions of dollars) in a war chest, to be used for the purpose of mobilizing the army. This money the Emperor begs to have control of, he only being required to obtain the sanction of the Federal Council and Assembly for its use, either before or after he has occasion for it. The radical German party opposed this unreserved control, by the Emperor, of the war fund, but their words of opposition fell upon ill-ears. Prince Bismarck argued his case with great boldness and ability, as usual. He said with truth that if the government were compelled to submit to a public discussion, and the support and decision of a popular Assembly before declaring war, almost all chance of success would be destroyed. To put a Parliament in possession of all the causes for declaring war, and the combinations which led to such a declaration, would destroy the prospects of peace and lessen the probability of a successful campaign. On the other hand, it may be urged that Germany has far less to fear from a sudden foreign invasion than she has from the crushing out of popular influence resulting from depriving the people's representatives of all voice in a declaration of war. This total ignoring of popular feeling is Germany's greatest danger at present, yet such is the prestige of success, of brilliant victories, and greatly increased political importance, that Prince Bismarck had no difficulty in getting his measure through the Parliament, and thereby fortifying the power of the imperial executive by relieving it of all accountability to the representatives of the people in the matter, of declaring war.—Philadelphia *Press.*

A Singular Accident.

At the Phenix Iron Foundry, Monday morning, a packing ring about a roll in a hydraulic press burst violently apart, throwing the fragments with great force. One or more struck Michael McCartin in the face and neck, killing him almost instantly, a single groan marking expiring life. The press was used for the compression of paper and cotton rolls, for the use of bleachers and dyers. Successive layers of iron blocking are used, according to the thickness of the material to be pressed. A heavy cotton roll was in press at the time of the accident, which was caused by the breaking of the last block lying at the top of the press, which consisted of a circular band of iron some four inches in width and an inch and half in thickness.

McCartin was an Irishman, about thirty years of age, and leaves a wife and two children. He served honorably in the Union army during the war. This accident was a very curious one, and most unaccountable, and such as has never happened before. The press has been in use nearly forty years, and is in as good order now as when new. The cause of the accident can hardly be explained. The presence of paper and cotton rolls, for the use of bleachers and dyers. Successive layers of iron blocking are used, according to the thickness of the material to be pressed. A heavy cotton roll was in press at the time of the accident, which was caused by the breaking of the last block lying at the top of the press, which consisted of a circular band of iron some four inches in width and an inch and half in thickness.

QUITE a scene occurred in a Detroit eating-house a few days since. Melancholy-looking man comes in; says he is not very well; asks permission to sit a while by the stove; leave granted; is observed to take out a small vial and apply it to his lips; the proprietor immediately concludes that melancholy man is bent upon self destruction; rushes to him; throws him down; chokes him to make him cast out the fatal drug. At last the poor victim, getting an opportunity, explained that he is troubled with a raging tooth, and only took a little brandy to assuage the anguish thereof. A messenger was dispatched to tell the doctor that he needn't come, and all was serene. Appearances were, it must be owned, suspicious, and the officious Good Samaritan was no doubt influenced by the noblest motives; but, by way of atoning for his friendly assault, ought he not at least to have filled up the melancholy man's vial?

RAILROADS.

Chesapeake and Ohio.

CINCINNATI, November 29.—A special to the *Chronicle* says that laying the rails on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, between Huntington and Charleston, West Virginia, was completed last night. On Monday next, two trains will run between the two points daily, connecting at Huntington with the regular packets for Cincinnati. The road will be completed to the Falls of Kanawha in thirty days.

KENTUCKY AND GREAT EASTERN.

CATTLETSBURG, KY., November 29.—The Kentucky and Great Eastern Railroad Company closed a contract at Cenedo, West Virginia, to-day, with the Commissioners of West Virginia, by which they acquire the branches and property of the West Virginia Central Railway Company.

Railway and Metal Notes from Germany.

A correspondent from Berlin writes to *Engineering* as follows:

Glass Gauges.—An improved form of gauge has lately been introduced with a view to reduce the fracture of gauge glasses so common. By the new arrangement two tubes are employed, one for fitting within the other, so as to leave an annular space around the inner tube, which is of course filled with air. These tubes are mounted in the ordinary manner, and it is found that they are far less liable to break, as the inner one is protected from the sudden changes of temperature by the outer tube and the stratum of air contained in the annular space.

Warming Railway Carriages.—A new method of warming railway carriages is finding favor here. A preparation of wood charcoal, nitrate of potash, and starch is employed. At first the charcoal was burnt in perforated boxes 2 ft. long, 4½ in. wide, and 2½ in. deep. However, it was found that this combustion caused violent headaches, and the charcoal was put into close iron boxes placed under the seats, a double top being employed to prevent the seats of the carriages from becoming too hot. The prepared charcoal is packed in the boxes in pieces 4 in. long, 3 in. wide, and two in. thick. On the line between Aix-la-Chapelle and Berlin eight pieces of charcoal were used for heating a compartment. This quantity efficiently warmed the carriage during 16 hours, and at the end of the journey the fuel was still red hot. The prepared charcoal cost 32 shillings a cwt., and the expense of heating one compartment is about three farthings an hour.

A New Railway Ballast.—The residuum from soda manufactories forms an excellent ballast. It is almost the universal practice to manufacture sulphur out of soda waste. After being desulphurized, the remnant, chiefly of chalk, is lixiviated and carbonate of lime. Employed as ballast this material keeps the sleepers perfectly dry, and preserves the timber. Considerable experiments were conducted with it some time since, and with very marked results. It is, of course, its application would be limited, in consequence of the comparatively small quantity available.

Cast Steel Brake Blocks.—Metal brake blocks, consisting of a combination of cast iron and steel, have come into considerable use upon German lines, with results so favorable that they will probably almost entirely supercede brake blocks of wood. They are made of charcoal iron mixed with cast-steel turnings, very carefully selected and tested. It is found that if the blocks are too hard they fracture easily, and if too soft, of course, the wear is excessive. The duration is found to compare favorably with that of blocks of wood, whilst the most important feature is the preservation of the tyres and of the permanent way. Experience lasting through two years has shown the wear upon the tyres to be extremely equal, and much less than that upon the blocks, which, as a rule, also become less heated. The reduced effect of iron blocks, as compared with those of wood, is compensated by increasing their weight.

Extraction of Sulphur from Iron Ores.—A new method for the treating of iron ores for the separation of phosphorus, consists in changing the insoluble phosphoric combinations contained in the ore into soluble phosphoric acid, and then separating it by lixivation. To effect this transformation the ore is treated with a combination of sulphur and oxygen. Pulverized ore containing iron pyrites is roasted as usual, and a porous ore is added which allows the infiltration of the "medicine." The roasted ore is placed in chambers of suitable dimensions, and water is then added containing sulphuric acid, or the acid is applied direct to the ore at the same time that a current of cold water is injected, so that the absorption of the sulphuric acid is effected by the water intermingling with the ore. This last method is specially adapted to porous ores, as the gas penetrates easily into the pores, and acts more rapidly upon it. The process can be simplified by forcing the sulphuric acid into the ore by means of pumps. The fluid remains in the ore until the effect ceases, and the phosphorus has been changed into solution. It is important to observe this point exactly, and not to continue the combination, otherwise phosphate may be precipitated. The fluid is then drawn off, and replaced by water, which washes out the salt in solution, but not carried away, and the washing is continued so long as any traces of phosphoric acid are visible. The water containing the combination of phosphorus is then heated by fire, or with a coil of steam pipes, in order to separate the sulphuric acid, and to precipitate the phosphates. The acid is either allowed to escape, or it may be used over again if it is mixed with water. The phosphorus, precipitated by the heat, is combined with lime. When the sediments have settled, the clear water is drawn out, and the precipitate is removed, and is used for various industrial purposes. The refined ore is taken out of the vessels and placed in ordinary furnaces to be reduced to pig iron.

Krupp's establishment at Essen, as the following figures will show, has now reached gigantic proportions. There are 514 smelting, roasting and cement furnaces; 160 forges; 249 welding and warming furnaces; 245 coke furnaces; 120 furnaces of various other sorts; 340 turning-lathes; 119 planing machines; 56 grooving benches; 114 boring machines, 91 grinding machines; 120 various other machines; 150 steam boilers; 256 steam engines having a total of 8,377 horse power; 59 steam hammers having an aggregate weight of 3,091 cwt. The number of work people is 7,100; and the amount of cast steel produced last year was 130,000,000 lbs. Of the steam engines one was driven at 1,000 horse power, three at 800, one at 200, one at 160, three at 150, one at 120, three at 100, and 242 of smaller power. Of the steam hammers one weighed 600 cwt., one 400 cwt., one 200 cwt., one 150 cwt., one 140 cwt., two 110 cwt., three 300 cwt., with forty-six smaller ones. The finished articles consisted of axles, wheels, rails, springs, &c., for use on railroads, and in mines; screw and paddle axles, boiler plates and rolls, and steel for tools and cannon.

THE WEATHER.

Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., November 29.—A dispatch from Castleton states that the Hudson river there is choked with ice from shore to shore. The wind is blowing a gale from the northeast. The cold increases hourly. It is thought the river will close at Castleton to-night.

SCHENECTADY.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., November 29.—The weather continues cold. It is estimated that six hundred loaded boats are frozen in, and unless the weather grows warmer will have to remain where they are all winter.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, November 29.—The canal is still open here, but fears are entertained that it will be closed by ice to-night. A large amount of grain is ready to be forwarded by canal should mild weather follow the present cold snap.

MINNESOTA.

Confidence Operations.

FARIBAULT, November 29.—An unknown man of the confidence class has been swindling the banks throughout the country by getting forged checks on the banking firm of H. Wilson & Co., of this city, cashed. He represents himself as the senior member of the firm of H. Wilson & Co., and by stopping a few days in a place succeeds in getting some citizens to identify him at a bank, where his draft is cashed. He has succeeded in picking up at Little Rock, Ark., Rockport, Ind., Owensboro, Ky., Washington City and Grand Rapids, Michigan, about $3,000.

SECOND EDITION.
FOUR O'CLOCK.

NEW YORK.

Doomed Tammany.

CONNOLLY GOES TO JAIL.

An Order for Hall's Arrest.

SMALL-POX SPREADING.

The Savings Banks.

HUNTER'S POINT BIBLE WAR.

NEW YORK, November 29, 1871.

THE CITY ROBBERS.

Mayor Hall is to be arrested at one o'clock on charges similar to those against Tweed and Connolly.

Two bondsmen were accepted on Connolly's bail last night—Philip Smith qualifying in one hundred thousand dollars, and Robert Boyd in two hundred thousand dollars. The refusal of the Sheriff to accept some of the sureties leaves a balance of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars yet to be raised.

It is still asserted that Hall, Sweeny and others will be arrested shortly.

Many politicians say that Mayor Hall will resign at once. The demand of the Committee of Seventy for his resignation was not unexpected. In case Hall retires, the President of the Board of Aldermen, Mr. Coman, who has been a Tammany Democrat, would for the present take his place. Senator Genet says he will sue him for fraud in connection with the Harlem Court House.

THE BIBLE WAR.

There was a lull, to-day, in the Bible war at Hunter's Point. The Lord's prayer was read in the school without interruption. Kate Deunew, who was expelled as a leader of the disturbances, applied for readmission, but was refused. Some suspended scholars were allowed to return. Four policemen remain on duty in the school. The Principal is still subjected to insult on the streets, but expresses the belief that the Catholics of the place do not generally approve of the disturbances.

HALL TO BE ARRESTED.

Judge Brady, it appears, granted an order of arrest for Mayor Hall, on a similar complaint to those against Tweed and Connolly. The fact was known in City Hall during the forenoon, and Hall soon disappeared, it is supposed, to secure bondsmen and save the annoyance of remaining in custody on Thanksgiving day. The bail bonds will be for one million dollars, requiring the sureties to justify in two million.

FISK MANSFIELD SUIT.

The reasons for an examination of the securities upon the Fisk bail, in the Mansfield suit, which were excepted to, were made yesterday. In one of them Mr. Blanchard stated that he was worth over one hundred thousand dollars, but his real estate was only a stable. His only property is mainly in Suspension Bridge stock. The examination was not concluded.

BOWLING GREEN SAVINGS BANK.

The Receiver of the Bowling Green Savings Bank states that the assets are $457,000, and the liabilities $474,000. If the assets realize as expected, depositors will receive 95 per cent., less the necessary expenses. The loans include $148,000 on personal security without collaterals.

OVERTAXED.

The tax payers of the town of Morrisiana last night had a meeting in reference to the tax burdens that the last Legislature imposed upon them. One of the speakers said that the new boulevards there had saddled three millions upon the county.

COAL SALE.

One hundred thousand tons of Scranton coal were sold to-day, the prices ranging from $3.35 for lump to $5.10 for stove, a falling off on the prices realized at the last monthly sale, except in chestnut, which ranged at from $3.85 to $4.20.

FORGERIES.

It is stated that forgeries on city banks, amounting to one hundred thousand dollars, were discovered and traced to one Saroni, who fled to Cuba. The forged papers are said to have been passed considerably in western cities.

SMALL-POX SPREADING.

The small-pox is spreading, and the Sanitary Inspector thinks it is likely to become epidemic. The Health Department has not yet requested funds to adopt the necessary preventative.

ADVANCE ON FREIGHT.

Freights for the west from New York, Boston and Philadelphia are advanced ninety three cents per hundred to Cincinnati, $1 to Chicago, $1.29 to St. Louis, and other points proportionally.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Charles H. Wallace, a clerk in Tiffany's jewelry store, was committed for trial at the Jefferson Market Police Court to-day on a charge of stealing $16,000 worth of jewelry.

FRAUDULENT INVOICES.

A verdict was given for the United States in the case against Harver Barnes, to recover $54,547 on account of fraudulent invoices of imported sugar and molasses.

CHOLERA DISAPPEARED.

The health officer reports that the cholera has disappeared from the bay. The steamer Franklin will be allowed to come to the city on Sunday.

THE SUSPENDED SAVINGS BANKS.

The suspended savings banks are having their accounts speedily adjusted. There is a probability that depositions will be made to have some of their moneys restored.

TERM EXTENDED.

Judge Bedford has extended the term of the Grand Jury in order to give them time to complete the investigation of the municipal frauds.

THE POSTMASTERSHIP.

It is rumored that James W. Booth is to be appointed postmaster of New York in place of Patrick H. Jones, the present incumbent.

NOT ACCOUNTED FOR.

Investigations show that $179,000 of the money furnished to the Brooklyn Water Board for the past year is not accounted for.

THE MURDERER BOTTS.

Petitions for a commutation of the sentence of Botts, the murderer of Pet Halstead, will be presented in the New Jersey Court of Pardons.

DREDGING BOAT.

The Government steamer General McAllister, to be used for dredging the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi River, was launched to-day.

EXPEDITION FOR ECUADOR.

An expedition of Catholics to teach the natives of Ecuador mechanical arts and farming, sailed to-day in the Ocean Queen

DAMAGE TO BASIN.

A portion of the Erie basin of South Brooklyn gave way last Friday from the pressure of the immense stock of grain in the warehouse. Damage, $8,000.

GUARDIAN SAVINGS BANK.

The Receiver of the Guardian Savings Bank reports that all the depositors will be paid in full—the smaller ones at once

POCKET PICKED.

Senator Morton had his wallet taken by a pickpocket at the Jersey City depot on Tuesday evening. The thief escaped.

CONNOLLY IN JAIL.

Ex Comptroller Connolly was locked up in the Ludlow street jail this afternoon.

ARRIVED.

The steamer Colorado has arrived from Liverpool.

The steamers Humboldt, from Stettin, and Westphalia, from Hamburg, have arrived.

COAL.

Coal fell fifty cents per ton at auction to-day in spite of the cold weather.

THE CAPITAL.

Naval Affairs.

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

Redemption of Bonds.

THE LONDON SYNDICATE.

The State of the Weather.

ARCHITECT'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, November 29.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS—THE LONDON SYNDICATE.

The Treasury Department to-day received sixteen millions of called 1862 bonds from London. Altogether, the department has thus far received fifty-three millions of the one hundred millions of the called bonds, of which it will only be requisite to redeem in coin between six and seven millions, which have already been provided for. The remaining portion has all been offered in exchange for new five per cents. It is confidently believed at the Treasury Department that the negotiations connected with the syndicate will all be completed without any unusual disturbances in the money market. The syndicate operations will not effect in any way the Secretary's usual monthly programmes for the purchase of bonds for the sinking fund.

REPORT OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT.

The annual report of Supervising Architect Mullet gives a full account of the work with which his office has been charged. No action was taken relative to the new custom house and postoffice at St. Louis, the sum appropriated being insufficient for its erection. A new building is needed, but it should not be commenced unless the government can afford to spend the amount neccessary to produce a proper result. The progress of the work on the New York postoffice is gratifying, the cost thus far keeping within the estimates. There is no reason to doubt but that the building will be completed within the limit fixed by law. The progress of the Boston postoffice is gratifying, and it is expected to be ready for occupancy during the summer of 1872. He recommends that the marine hospital property at Pittsburgh be sold and a more eligible site be purchased and a hospital erected on the pavilion system; also that the smaller marine hospitals be disposed of and hospitals be maintained by the government at principal ports only. The Supervising Architect says, in reference to the Custom House at Chicago: "I believe the necessities of the government require the purchase of the remainder of the block on which the Custom House building is located, and the erection thereon without delay of a building of sufficient capacity to accommodate all branches of the government service in that city." Mr. Mullett calls attention to the importance of securing the whole or a portion of the Battery as a site for the erection of a new custom house, and other buildings for the use of the Revenue Department in New York city, and also erecting appraiser's stores in that city. "I also call especial attention to the great importance of providing similar stores at the ports of Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis, all of which should be fire-proof." The report is concluded with the following remarks expressing the opinion that if quarantine is to be maintained, it should be under the direction of the General Government.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

It is supposed at the Navy Department that the Terror, having yesterday been ordered to Havana, will proceed directly there. The Worcester, now at Boston, will be flagship of the North Atlantic fleet, Admiral Lee having, it is said, left Washington to-day to join her.

The Swatara, now at Norfolk, cannot immediately join the squadron, as the captain reported this morning that she first requires repairing.

The Severn is nominally in commission, but will not be fitted for sea. The Worcester takes her place.

The Shawmut, which recently started for Brazil, will be recalled for temporary duty in the squadron.

The authorities do not apprehend any difficulties at Havana with the American citizens, but say the return of the squadron to the North Atlantic is in accordance with the usage to have a force convenient for the protection of our citizens should a necessity for it occur. They look upon the recent disturbances in Havana as merely of a local character, and as significant of the assumed importance of the volunteers against the Spanish authorities.

The Congress, now at New York, will, it is supposed, go to the Mediterranean to relieve the Guerriere as the flagship of the fleet.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

A rising barometer, with partially cloudy and pleasant weather, is probable for Thursday over the lakes and the Atlantic coast; winds increasing to brisk northwest in New England, but diminishing and veering to the north from the lower lakes to the Carolinas; easterly winds with threatening weather in the Gulf States, with cloudy weather on the South Atlantic coast. The snow west of Kansas and Nebraska will probably extend eastward over those States. Cautionary signals continue for this evening at Oswego, Rochester, Norfolk, and New York, and are ordered for New London, Boston, and Portland.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed C. W. Babcock, Surveyor General of Kansas, and General J. W. Vandevere, of Iowa, H. N. Hilton, of St. Louis, as United States Commissioners to examine and report upon the roads and telegraph lines of the Kansas and Texas Railway Company in the Indian territory.

PATENT EXTENDED.

The Commissioner of Patents to-day extended the patent of Nemcomb Demary, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, for snow ploughs.

CHICAGO.

Thanksgiving Day.

CHICAGO, November 29.—Thanksgiving day will be generally observed in this city to-day. All the daily papers will suspend, the banks, postoffice, custom house, Board of Trade, etc., will be closed, and business generally will rest for the day.

SMALL-POX.

The small-pox prevails to some extent in this city, and much dissatisfaction is evinced by the Board of Health on account of the neglect of many physicians and others to report the cases to that body. The Board threaten to criminally prosecut any person of this neglect hereafter.

HUMAN BONES FOUND.

Human bones were found this morning in debris at No. 6 North Clark street. Before the fire a family named Dressler lived there, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Dressler and her brother, all of whom have been missing. The remains found are supposed to be those of Mr. Dressler.

CINCINNATI.

Petition in Bankruptcy.

CINCINNATI, November 29.—Geo. W. Guysi, of the firm of Guysi & Hoterhoff, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday. Liabilities, $74,000; assets, $30,000.

PRESBYTERIANISM.

An alliance for the purpose of further spreading the faith of Presbyterianism in Cincinnati and vicinity was formed at a meeting last night held by representatives of the Presbyterian churches of Cincinnati, Newport and Covington.

RULE OBTAINED.

A rule was yesterday obtained against the Mayor of Cumminsville, compelling him to show cause why he should not be sent to jail for disobeying Judge Murdock's recent order restraining him from interfering with the construction of the Avenue Railroad in Cumminsville. The Mayor caused the arrest of five men who were working on the track last Monday.

NEW ORLEANS.

The Prize Ring.

NEW ORLEANS, November 29.—The Mace Coburn mill occurs to-morrow, within fifty miles of New Orleans. Many noted pugilists are here. The police report an influx of a large number of roughs and thieves.

THE "TIMES" ON THE CUBAN TRAGEDY.

The *Times* says "unparalleled infamy and brutality" are the words which the whole civilized world will bestow upon the deed of unexampled savagery and blood-thirstiness of the authorities of the island of Cuba, in the execution of eight young medical students on a charge of desecrating the grave of a Spanish officer, and says the Government of Cuba has placed itself beyond the pale of the law of nations, and it is especially incumbent on this republic to take into serious consideration the question whether such a government shall be permitted to hold sway over an island almost within sight of our shores, and to insult by such flagrant acts the Christianity and civilization of our age.

TENNESSEE.

Resignation.

NASHVILLE, November 29.—Hon. T. A. R. Nelson, of East Tennessee, has resigned his seat on the Supreme bench, and J. T. Shields, a distinguished lawyer of the same section of the State, has been appointed his successor.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Bills to repeal the law allowing a conventional rate of interest as high as ten per cent. were killed in both Houses of the Legislature to-day by a decided majority.

THE BEATY SCOUTS.

M. Strobmear, one of the parties principally concerned in the Beaty scouts fraud, by which the Government was swindled out of over $60,000, left here this evening in charge of U. S. Marshal Spencer, for Washington, where he will be tried. General W. B. Stokes and other officers who were sent to Fortress county to capture Captain Beaty and his sons have returned and report that they have fled the country.

ST. LOUIS.

Death of an Editor.

ST. LOUIS, November 29.—Hermann Linderman, editor of the Gasconade *Zeitung*, formerly connected with the *Westliche Post*, of this city, and subsequently editor of the St. Louis *Democrat*, died at Jefferson City on Sunday night. Mr. Lindermann edited the Dresden *Gazette* in 1849, and was sentenced to death for connection with the insurrection in May of that year, but escaped and came to this country. He was indentified with numerous literary societies in New York and Wisconsin, and was the Presidential elector from the latter State in 1860.

UTAH.

Trial of the Mormons.

SALT LAKE, November 28.—Hon. C. H. Hempstead, on behalf of the defendants in the case of the people vs. Brigham Young, Hickman, Kimball, and others for murder, to quash the indictments, occupied the attention of the court the whole of to-day. The Mormons assert emphatically that Brigham Young will make every effort to be present at the trial, which will probably be in three hundred miles away, and the roads are very bad, but it is thought he will be here in time.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Twenty election fraud cases are before the Brooklyn Grand Jury.

—Hon. John A. Griswold denies that he presented a house in Washington to Gen. Schenck.

—The Mississippi river is entirely closed above the bridge at Dubuque, Iowa, and points further south.

—Captain John Haggerty, a wealthy steamboat owner, died at the St. James Hotel, Cincinnati, yesterday.

—An Albany, N. Y., dispatch says the ice is two inches thick throughout the whole section of the canal at Brownville.

—Newton Talbot, the regular Republican candidate, has also received the nomination of the citizens' committee for Mayor of Boston.

—The steamer Andy Johnson, which was sunk last week below Quincy, Ills., was raised yesterday, and will be taken to Hannibal for repairs.

—At Yokohama both natives and foreigners are finding fault with the United States Government for abandoning the punishment of the Coreans.

—Robert H. Allen was arrested at St Louis, charged with killing Baptiste Gladieux, at French Village, Madison county, Illinois, on September 9th.

—Judgement has been entered in the sequestration case against ex-City Treasurer Marcet, of Philadelphia, for $478,000, the amount of the defalcation.

—A party of young Japanese arrived at New York on Tuesday from San Francisco. They leave for England, having been sent out by the Government to receive an English education.

—War has broken out in Africa on the route pursued by explorers. Captain Stanley and four of his men were killed in a battle with the natives, Stanley himself being ill at Unicanyem.

—The Pacific Hotel and railroad eating house located at the Illinois Central passenger depot at Dubuque, Iowa, was burned yesterday morning. It belonged to the Illinois Central Company.

—William H. McAllister, who was stabbed in the neck at Bowling Green, Pike county, Mo., by Captain Hendricks, Assistant Secretary of the State Senate, on the evening of the 24th, died on Sunday night.

—A Washington special says that Admiral Lee with his fleet has been ordered to the Cuban waters, with instructions that if satisfaction for the recent outrages are not tendered, to open the guns on the city of Havana.

—The National Board of Trade will meet at St. Louis, December 6th, instead of Cincinnati, as was incorrectly reported from Chicago on Tuesday night. Arrangements have been made for the proper reception and entertainment of the members.

The Pet Pianos of the World--Steinway's Upright Pianos.

Among the musical triumphs of the age we find the charming *Upright* or *Boudoir* Pianos of Steinway & Sons, New York make. Their advantages over the other styles of Pianos are: compactness of form, taking up less than one-half the room; beauty and elegance of case; a delightfully liquid and luscious quality of tone; extreme durability, possessing a *double* iron frame etc—These instruments are preferred to all others in England and the Continent of Europe, and they are becoming quite popular in this country. Among the many in this locality who of late years have purchased them we give the following names:

Max K. Morehead, Esq., a Steinway upright.
Jacob Painter, Esq., a Steinway upright.
Wm. M. Hersh, Esq., a Steinway upright.
John Fleming, Esq., a Steinway upright.
Chas. F. Wood, Esq., a Steinway upright.
Frank Rahm, Esq., a Steinway upright.
Mr. M. Henry, a Steinway upright.
Mrs. Carrol, a Steinway upright.
J. W. Clark, Esq., a Steinway upright.
Adam Endres, Esq., a Steinway upright.
Capt. Jose Hendrickson, a Steinway upright.
Samuel Mason, Esq., a Steinway upright.
Wm. Noble, Esq., a Steinway upright.
Thos. B. Kerr, Esq., a Steinway upright.
George Alton, Esq., a Steinway upright, etc., etc.

It is confidently predicted that before the expiration of ten years the upright Steinway Pianos will be as popular here as they are in Europe. We forgot to say all the above instruments were purchased of H. Kleber & Bro's, the exclusive Steinway's agent, at Wood street, and further to those who are casting around for a suitable present during the coming holidays for wife, daughter or sweetheart we would remark go to Kleber's, bespeak a fine Steinway Upright or Square Piano to be sent home on Christmas day, and our word for it you will thank us for the suggestion.

THE GHOST OF A SENSATION.

From an article on "Phantom Limbs," by S. Wier Mitchell, M. D., in *Lippincott's Magazine*, we extract this graphic account of how a man feels a limb that is not there:

It has long been known to surgeons that when a limb has been cut off the sufferer does not lose the consciousness of its existence. This has been found to be true in nearly every such case. Only about five per cent. of the men who have suffered amputation never have any feeling of the part as being still present. Of the rest, there are a few who in time come to forget the missing member, while the remainder seem to retain a sense of its existence so vivid as to be more definite and intrusive than is that of the hand and tried to seize it with the living grasp of the sound fingers. No resurrection of the dead, no answer of a summoned spirit could have been more startling. As the current was broken the lost part faded again, only to be recalled by the next effort of the will. This man had ceased to feel his limb. With others it is a presence never absent save in sleep. "If," says one man, "I should say I am more sure of the leg which ain't than of the one that are, I guess I should be about correct."

ABSURD MISHAPS

Sometimes remind men of the unreliability of these ghostly members, which seem to obey the orders of centres not directly material. In one case a man believed for a moment that he had struck another with the absent hand. A very gallant fellow, who had lost his arm at Shiloh, was always acutely conscious of the limb as still present. On one occasion, when riding, he used the lost hand to grasp the reins, while with the other he struck his horse. He paid for his blunder with a fall. Sensitive people

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

THURSDAY, NOV. 30, 1871.

REPUBLICAN CITY TICKET.

ELECTION, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1871.

FOR MAYOR—R. W. MORGAN.
FOR TREASURER—C. L. MAGEE.
FOR CONTROLLER—R. J. McGOWAN.

BONDS at Frankfort 97¼@97¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 46½f.

THE Prince of Wales is better.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 110¼@110¾.

THIS being Thanksgiving Day, there will be no GAZETTE issued to-morrow.

WAR has broken out among the natives of Africa, on the route pursued by explorers.

THE BELGIAN MINISTERS have tendered their resignations to the King, and the populace are again restored to quiet.

THE New York *Tribune* says that the New York *Times* was implicated in compounding Controller Connolly's crimes and in grossly whitewashing that official. We cannot, of course, be certain, but yet we venture to assert that the ex-Controller, if he had had his choice, would have preferred not to have had his crimes compounded in just that way, and we think that the whitewashing was not looked upon by him as an artistic job. One thing is pretty certain, at any rate, and that is that, if the *Times* had kept quiet, Tammany Hall would not be a desolate ruin, nor would Connolly be either prisoner or ex-Controller now.

BE THANKFUL.

This is the day of our National Thanksgiving. Pæans of devout and humble gratitude will ascend to-day from thousands of hearts, domestic altars, and consecrated fanes to the Great Giver of all good, for the many benedictions he has poured out upon us as a nation during the past year. Hundreds of families will enjoy delightful reunions, and with joyous hearts and happy faces surround the festive board of beloved and venerated parents, or near and dear relatives. The benevolent and beneficent, in recognition of the kindness and bounty which a merciful Providence has vouchsafed to them, will not forget to give of their abundance to those whose misfortunes have reduced them to a state of dependence on the charities and good will of others. This is just as it should be. The Thanksgiving dinner of the rich and the affluent will have a better relish, if they have not forgotten to communicate of their substance to those who are in straitened and indigent circumstances, and seldom enjoy any of the luxuries of life.

The year that has passed has been in many respects a black and calamitous one. The pestilence has, in many places, stalked abroad at noon-day and wasted at midnight; frightful explosions, involving the loss of many precious lives, have taken place both on land and water; many gallant vessels have sunk, with more or less of their brave crews and living cargo, into a watery tomb; fleets of ships have been crushed and destroyed by icebergs as they were wildly cruising from the frigid zone to the equator; whole cities, which were monuments to the enterprise, industry and commercial thrift of their inhabitants, the boast of the nations in which they were reared, and the admiration of the world, have been reduced to smoking ruins; many of those who labored in the bowels of the earth have met with a fearful death, and wide spread desolation has been witnessed in many places.

But, notwithstanding all this, the American nation has abundant reason to be thankful to-day. Unless base ingratitude has taken possession of the soul, every heart will find matter enough for grateful acknowledgment. The fields have yielded a golden harvest, and the husbandman has been abundantly rewarded for his labor and toil. Trade, commerce and manufacturing industries have been prosperous. Contrary to the predictions of those who prophecied evil, the second Washington Treaty was negotiated on such terms as do not compromise either of the high contracting parties—the United States or England—and international difficulties, which might have led to war and proved disastrous to both, have been removed. We are at peace among ourselves, and on amicable terms with all the nations of the world. The national debt has been steadily reduced by tens of millions every month. The President of the United States has demonstrated, by his faithful administration of public affairs, that he is animated by the single purpose of promoting the National weal. Much has been done to conciliate the Red man, secure to him his rights, and shield him from imposition. The nation has very generally endorsed, at the ballot box—our great arbiter—the policy of the government, and expressed its full confidence in the dominant Republican party. The political skies are bright and fill the national heart with most brilliant hopes for the future. The Tammany thieves, who have recklessly plundered the public Treasury of New York of many millions of the peoples hard earned money have been seized by the strong arm of the law, stigmatized by their constituents, and met with a withering rebuke and political grave at the polls. The active sympathy and benevolence of the American heart have been gloriously manifested in the liberal and princely contributions which have been made by villages, towns, cities, and rural districts towards the relief of the Chicago sufferers. Thousands of individual favors have been received, which have never been exhibited to the public eye.

For all these things we should certainly feel thankful, and testify our gratitude in songs of the loudest praise.

THE COLLECTORSHIP.

The New York *Tribune*, referring to our criticism of its article on the appointment of General Arthur to the Collectorship of that port, says it is rather ecomenical of truth. We thank the editor of the *Tribune* for the mildness of the phrase he uses in relation to us. We are always grieved when we have to differ with the Editor in Chief of that influential journal, who has battled so long and so successfully for the cause of human rights, and whom we esteem most highly as a patriotic and devoted American citizen. He has never, we think, been better appreciated by any one than by us. In our earlier years, and before we got into the editorial harness, we never thought it worth while to investigate any political topic further, after he gave his opinion. We received everything he said as being as true as the Gospel. We believed he was almost infallible, and could not commit an error. His large and benevolent heart was so thoroughly nationalized, we were persuaded he would not lend his influence to fan any local strife into a flame, to the detriment of the Whig or Republican party at large.

Of late years, however, our opinion in relation to him has become somewhat modified. We do not think for a moment that he is less devoted to the cause of protection to American industry, equal rights for all, the national prosperity and well being, or the cardinal principles of civic virtue, than he was in former years. But we are forced to the conclusion that, with all his originality of genius, profoundness as a thinker, ability as a writer, and general amiability of character, he is not what he used to be. We do not know exactly, or rather do not wish to state, what the great change is to be attributed to, but he has developed a personal jealousy and a love for local political strife, which we never expected to see. The part which he has taken in the Conkling-Fenton war is sufficient proof of what we say. The strife which rages between the two factions, of which these distinguished gentlemen are the respective leaders, could be allayed by the editor of the *Tribune*, if he would only use his efforts and condescend to equal terms. It is our hope that he will rise above mere personal feeling, and consecrate himself anew to the great work of perpetuating Republican ascendency, which is so necessary to the continuance of our national prosperity.

We are fully persuaded, after looking again at his article on the New York Collectorship, that the inference which we drew from it was not economical of truth, but the whole truth. In order to show this we make the following extracts:

"Two objects—One of them legitimate and laudable; the other quite otherwise—have come to be regarded in the choice of a Collector for this port. He is to collect and account for the revenue from customs, neither embezzling it himself nor permitting others to do so; and he is to run the politics of our State in accordance with the wishes and aspirations of the appointing power. Of late, this latter consideration is made paramount, though the former is not forgotten."

Whether intended or not, this is very complimentary to, and a strong endorsement of the appointing power. It is an admission that the President makes choice of men who will neither embezzle the revenues derived from customs themselves, nor permit others to do so, and that he is in perfect harmony with the policy of the great party that elevated him to power. Could any reasonable man, who is not blinded with the love of faction, object to such a course?

But the *Tribune* says further, that General Arthur

"Was chosen because it is believed that, while he will collect the revenue and pay it over, he can 'run the machine' of party politics better than any of them."

The editor thinks it neither "legitimate nor laudable" for a government official to "run the machine of party politics." In other words, he should not be devoted to Republicanism, nor faithfully carry out the principles of the party. This, in the opinion of the *Tribune*, is neither legitimate nor laudable, and therefore it objects to the appointment of General Arthur to the Collectorship, although, according to its own admission, he is a man of fair ability, and will honestly "collect the revenue and pay it over." We cannot entertain the thought that the *Tribune* objects to the appointment on the ground that the revenues will be honestly accounted for. Then, on what other principle, according to its own premises, does it object to the appointment of General Arthur, only that he is a devoted Republican, and "can run the machine of party politics better than any of them?" The *Tribune* puts the matter as strongly as we have done, and, for the life of us, we cannot see wherein we have been economical of truth.

If, as the *Tribune* says, one "wing" of the party is in "ruins," or is likely to be, would it not be wise for that faction to throw down the weapons of opposition, and seek, by every method in its power, to bind up and heal the rent that has been made? Murphy, the great bone of contention, is out of the way. An upright man, and a good Republican, has been appointed to succeed him, and what more is wanted?

VIRGINIA.

In a recent conversation with an intelligent and well informed gentleman, who had spent several months in the central and finest portions of what has not inaptly been called the "Eden of America," viz: the State of Virginia, we learned many things which will prove interesting to a large number of our readers, and enlighten all of them upon numerous topics, concerning the "Old Dominion," which have hitherto, since the war, been little known in this part of the country. Owing to the distress and impoverishment brought on by the long, desolating war, whose trail of woe was confined chiefly to the central and eastern portions of the State, the farmers of Virginia are ruined financially. We will not stop to ask the question, whether this might not, in many, if not in most cases, have been different, had they accepted the situation at the close of the war, and, promptly arranging their affairs, made contracts with the freedmen and put their lands into crops. It doubtless would, but the present is what we are now discussing.

Notwithstanding their impoverishment in money and effects, the old farmers do not generally desire to sell their lands, but are anxious to let them out on shares to the freedmen, and in most cases this is done. The latter are anxious to work, and they are sufficiently numerous to cultivate nearly, if not quite all of the lands to be had. Throughout Virginia the freedmen are remarkable for their moral and religious deportment, and we presume in this respect they have no superiors, if their equals can be found among any class of laborers any where. Our informant assures us that during a residence of several months in Virginia, in which time he was daily, almost hourly, thrown amongst these colored people, he did not see a single disturbance of any kind among them, or hear an oath coming from their lips. The share of the crop usually allowed to the freedman is one-fourth. He is bound by articles which contain a provision for the penalty of their violation, the entire forfeiture of all labor done, and interest in the crop. In these articles he agrees to work the ground to its fullest capacity, to furnish all the extra labor required at seed time and harvest, to keep the fences, wagons, tools, drains, houses and roads in good order, and furnish all the general work, manures, etc., that are needed, and for his services he shall receive, as above stated, one-fourth of the whole crop.

The land owner agrees to furnish in addition to the farm already fenced, drained, etc., the houses, cribs, wagons and farming tools. He enforces rigidly the necessary work upon the improvements, such as fences, gates, etc., demands the greatest obedience and respect from the freedman and his family, and forfeits the claim of his tenant to all the product of the farm for any neglect, disrespect or disobedience. This latter has been means of some dissatisfaction, as the condition of the freedman under so rigid a discipline is little better than that of a slave. However, the rights of the latter are fortunately in this State carefully protected by the statutes.

The price of land varies according to quality, improvements and location, from FIVE to FIFTEEN dollars per acre, and we are even told that some of the finest lands that the sun ever shone upon, can be had in this beautiful, healthy and productive section for less than the inside figure above named. Other properties with palatial mansions, principally of stone and brick, with excellent barns stables, fences and out-houses, are for sale at from ten to twelve and fifteen dollars per acre. The air is pure and balmy, the climate unexcelled for healthfulness, the water the best in the world, and in abundant supply, and the markets not distant or difficult of access. These lands prior to the blight of rebellion were held at from sixty to one hundred and fifty dollars per acre, and we are firm in our opinion that the day will come under the invigorating touch of free labor, when they will command again these prices.

The principal products of this rich section are corn, rye, oats, and tobacco, and amazing crops of these are raised. Some wheat is also grown on the uplands, and potatoes do quite as well there as in Pennsylvania. The woods abound with all kinds of the smaller game, and fish are abundant in the streams. The timber, while not plenty, is yet in sufficient supply to meet all present wants for fuel. The ground is of the best nature, but needs manuring to restore its full value.

The school laws of old Virginia require the application of twenty scholars, upon the receipt of which the State furnishes $800 for the erection of a school house. This is not confined to the whites, both white and black are entitled to the assistance of the State. The churches are not numerous or elegant, but are sufficiently so to answer all present demands. The society is excellent, many of the old Virginia families, being yet residents, and generally the old hospitality, for which these people were noted, is still the admiration of all visitors. A generous welcome is accorded to all strangers, and yet the latter are notified that the best course, is not to teach the freedmen too much, nor too fast. They are apt scholars, and are not slow to learn. Some Pennsylvanians have already settled in Virginia, and others, we are informed, intend doing so in the spring.

THE Conductor's Thanksgiving Story.

BY REBECCA HARDING DAVIS.

[From Hearth and Home.]

Good arable? Yes, sir; and if you look at it in the way of scenery, it's as pretty a bit of land as you'll find in Kent County. That stretch now ahead. By the way, there was a queer thing happened on the track just there three years ago come Thanksgiving—as queer as ever came in my way since I've been railroading. It occurred in this way: I'll have time to tell it, I reckon. We have to switch off for the express at the next station, and lay by awhile.

This branch road, you see, was built for the local peach business. I was put on as conductor of the first train that was run. By George! how the engine woke the country up! The Delawareans are genuine southerners—lazy and hospitable. They were hospitable to the very train, in a way commercial people couldn't understand. It wasn't a matter of business; it was a home affair to them, like their church or their darkies; something to chuckle and gossip over and boast about. The stations used to be crowded with young fellows in flashy neckties, and their sweethearts, nice, modest little girls, loaded with cheap finery, who had made up parties and come down from the interior to see the train go by. Every old farmer on the route thought he owned the engine (the General Jackson it was), and knew each separate car as well as he did his own bulls and sheep. They'd treat their wives to a few miles' ride, as you town-people would run over to Europe with yours.

Of course, sir, I was at home here on the road in two weeks. Everybody called me Dick. There were scores of places where I could drop in for an odd meal. I began to doubt whether they were my uncles and cousins or not. Besides, a man here, after fifty, has no other business than loafing. All the old fellows got free passes over the road, and forsook their corners by the tavern-fire for the baggage car. There they smoked day after day, and told queer stories of their neighbor's families for the benefit of anybody that chose to listen. I knew all the gossip by heart directly. It was just when the peaches were in bloom, too, when I went on the road, and I soon was punching open buds with my thumb-nail, and talking learnedly of Early Blush and Morris Whites with the rest. Its a curious sight to see that pink flush, above the early spring mud, from one end of the State to the other, and to think that crop is the one matter of life and death to the people.

The peaches had come and gone, though, when, one day, about a month before Thanksgiving, an old fellow came on board with his family, who had a pass for two down to St. George's. I saw at a glance he was none of my usual deadhead squad. A thin, wiry old man, white-headed, but as active as a boy of sixteen, and with the true Delawarean knack of finding friends and showing himself friendly. He was a reporter on some Philadelphia penny-paper, and had his notebook out every minute, pumping me about the Wilmington whipping-post, Sloan's fish-breeding experiment, and the condition of the freed negroes.

"Makes items, makes items!" he said. "Pushes the paper wonderfully into local circulation."

He had been a doctor or lawyer, I forget which, in New York, and was starved out, he told me, so took up journalizing. He did not impress me as a man of ability, and besides, the poor old fellow was worn out. It was high time for him to lie by and loaf with others in the baggage car.

"Newspaper work," he said, "pays handsomely, compared to my own profession. We get on comfortably on my salary; quite comfortably."

I noticed, however, that both he and his women folks were thinly and shabbily dressed. I did not pay much attention to the women, but there was a boy, Dan, the old man's grandson—a little chap of four that I took an odd fancy to from the first. He had an ugly face, but I think one of the most honest and lovable I ever saw.

Tanner—that was the old man's name—told me that he had brought his wife and daughter down to keep Thanksgiving in this village, where they had lived before. "We were all younger and cheerfuller then than now," he said, "and I thought, may be, with the old place would come back some of the old feeling. There are other ways of keeping the feasts than with stuffing the stomach, you know!"

I thought to myself it would be as well if the stomach had its share of rejoicing. Tanner, cheerful and chirrupy as he was, looked meager and hunger-bitten. Four people could not grow fat on eight dollars a week, which I found was his salary. He hired a vacant house for a month. There it is—that one beyond the hill. The family went to house-keeping in some sort of way in it, and he used to run on Friday evenings to stay with them over Saturdays, which is the newspaper men's Sunday, as you know. We grew to be very friendly. I fell into the habit of watching with him for Dan, who always came out on the porch to wait for him, his mother holding him by the hand. I used to wonder if the poor little widow ever let go her hold of the child day or night, and once I remember thinking what she would do if the child should die. One has those queer, idle fancies, you know. But Dan's mother was one of those women who seem to have no life outside of the one or two people they love.

Well! Thanksgiving eve came, and Tanner was aboard going home, but I had no time to talk to him, as the train was crowded with people who had been up in Wilmington laying in supplies for the holiday. Even the passenger-cars were heaped with baskets and bundles. Tanner had his little package, too—something for Dan. I saw him peeping into it with his eyes twinkling once or twice. I remember how pleased he was when I brought him a monster turkey for Mrs. Tanner. The old lady, although she had only seen me on the train as it whisked by, had taken an anxious interest in a sore throat I had, and sent me a bottle of myrrh-tea by the old gentleman.

I don't know whether it was because I had come from a part of the country where they don't keep thanksgiving, or because of the horror that followed, but I remember that afternoon as one of the brightest and cheerfulest of my life. The air was cold and crisp. There was a red mist over the hills; in the cars and the stations there was nothing but good humor and friendly good wishes. I don't think much of serious things, yet I remember to have that day that the people came with one accord nearer to God because of Thanksgiving. One old gentleman on board had the same idea, I suppose; for as I sat down behind him to count my change, I saw him watching the passengers and houses we passed with an amused smile, and, turning to his companion, he said:

"There's something very wholesome in the effect of these holidays, Colonel. They awaken men to a sense of dependence and gratitude, as a year's sermons can not do."

The other was so long in replying that I looked up at him.

"When a man has a home or home ties to give thanks for, the holiday is useful, no doubt."

It was so queer and cold an answer that I felt a curiosity about the man. He went back to his newspaper (which was an English one, I noticed,) and began to talk immediately about the duties on silks and linens. I soon found that he was largely interested in both; had traveled over a good part of the world, traded in China and Japan, and, as I guessed, successfully. He had the air of a man accustomed to command, and to a life of ease. He was a middle-aged, stoutly-built man, with a clean-shaved, powerful face, and shrewd, pleasant eyes. I noticed that through all his conversation he tried to avoid seeing the happy groups of people who were incessantly getting on or off the train; and once, when a child in passing pulled at his cane, he turned his back roughly on it. Yet I had a fancy—I don't know why—that the people and Thanksgiving mattered more to him than any of us.

His friend said to him presently, "You're not well, Colonel?" "Never was better. But the truth is, Wenn, this country is all familiar to me, and everything which recalls old times makes me nervous and irritable. It's a weakness which I will outgrow probably. If you'll excuse me I'll go forward." He saw me just then, and, touching his hat, asked leave to ride on the engine, in order to see the scenery.

Now the rules of the road were slip-shod enough, but that was a thing I never had allowed. However, I had taken a curious interest in the man, so I nodded and went before him through the baggage car and over the tender to see him safely across. To my surprise, Joe Fenton, our engineer met him as an old acquaintance Joe had been a private in his regiment during the war. They shook hands again and again, and Fenton was in such a hurry to tell him that he was married and the father of twins, that he stammered. The Colonel laughed and looked as pleased as Joe. He was a different man from the one I had seen in the car. I waited a moment to point out Brock's farm to him, when Joe said:

"You used to come down to these parts for fishing often, I remember, Colonel?"

"Yes."

"Where is your good lady now, sir? And the child? He was as pert a youngster as I ever knowed."

The gentleman replied but by a gesture with his hand.

"What, both?" gasped Joe. "Both!" The Colonel did not speak for a minute, and then he said quietly: "My wife was with me in China. She sailed with the child for home on the Petrel. I was to follow six months later. The Petrel went down. There was no one saved."

Joe said nothing; but presently he put out his hand and smoothed the other man's sleeve. It was just such a thing as a woman would do.

The Colonel added hastily, as if afraid he would betray any emotion: "I'm on my way West now, in search of my father, who has left New England. People are easily lost sight of in America."

"That's a fact, sir," said Joe, and then he and I began to talk about the engine glad to get back to her. We had no right to meddle with a grief like that.

I went back on the cars again, until we came to that hill, half a mile beyond Tanner's house, when I stepped back to the engine. I had an uneasy feeling somehow about leaving the man there. We had lost time, and were going at full speed, when Joe gave a horrible oath, and at the same moment something fluttered down on to the track from the bank, not twenty yards ahead. The next, I saw that it was a child, that it was Dan, laughing, and running with both hands out, to meet us. You know, sir, how long a minute like that lasts. I had time to hear Joe's mad whistle for down brakes shrieking out through the hills, and to think it was like the yell of a devil, and to thank God that Tanner was in the back of the train and could not see what we would have to see, and yet it was all but a breath of time.

It was too late. The engine did not slacken, and the child was hurrying toward it. Then I saw its mother above the bank, running down the field. She had missed Dan, and would be in sight before—

I remember Joe's lips were white. Yet he said as cool as could be, "It would be death, I reckon; but—if a man *could* swing himself down from the cow-catcher—"

I pushed forward, but the Colonel held me back.

"I've nothing to lose," he said, and as swift as a cat he passed round the ledge, and threw himself headlong down on the track in front.

I shut my eyes. The engine and the whole train thundered on, slackened at last, and stopped. I remember how slowly I climbed down and looked over to a field. I did not know what I would tread into on the track or see.

The people poured out of the train. In the clay lay the Colonel like one dead—*close at the track, sir.* He held the child alive and well in his arms, still clutched in both hands. He was only stunned, and came to in a minute, and stood up; but he did not seem to see the train or the crowd of men about him; nothing but the boy, over whose face he was passing his hand.

"God Almighty!" he cried. "It's my Dan!"

Then I saw the child's mother down on the ground with both arms about her husband's knees, and poor Tanner, pale as a ghost, pulling at his sleeve, and crying, "Jack! Jack!"

I saw how it was in a flash, and motioned to Joe to whistle warning, and shouted, "All aboard, gentlemen. Ten minutes late!" Though I'd have given the world just to wring the old man's hand. It was no rejoicing for us to take part in.

Though I've got no better friends than the Colonel and his father, Joe and I go down by invitation as often as Thanksgiving comes round. No one ever speaks of that day, but it is never out of remembrance. Yonder is the house—stone—beyond the bridge. Want to see Joe, eh? He's on the engine, sir. Passengers not allowed on the engine.

St. George's! Tickets!

THE Philadelphia *Ledger* says: We see it published, and we suppose it is true, that all the bonds for the new funded loan for Europe are forwarded direct to Assistant Secretary Richardson in London, whose duty it is to deliver them as required by the syndicate, none being delivered until full payment is received. The Assistant Secretary in London announces that he has forwarded to the Treasury $7,000,000 of the 5-20s of 1862, and that he should probably send twenty millions more before the end of the month. The Secretary expects to have in possession the full hundred millions within three months from the issuing of their recall.

CORNS.

The complete solvent and destroyer of Corns will be found in the Corn Solvent sold in pencils which is touched to the corn, or bunion, or wart, and in a few days it is completely dissolved and the place left smooth and healthy. Be careful to get none but those sold at KEYSER'S, 167 Liberty street, as many of the Solvents made in imitation of these are worthless. Price 50 cents; 60 cents by mail.

THE BEST SYRINGES, ALL KINDS.
THE BEST TRUSSES, ALL KINDS.
THE BEST BANDAGES, ALL KINDS.
THE BEST ELASTIC STOCKINGS.
THE BEST BREAST PUMPS, ALL KINDS.
THE BEST BED-PANS, ALL KINDS.
THE BEST SUPPORTERS, ALL KINDS.
THE BEST SHOULDER BRACES.
THE BEST SUSPENSORY BANDAGES.

The best and most complete assortment of all sorts of mechanical appliances, for sale constantly at Dr. KEYSER'S Great Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street.

WHEN YOU WANT
WHEN YOU WANT
A nice, good, fresh article in the Drug, Perfume, or Patent Medicine, go to
JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S,
Where you will find the
BEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK IN THE CITY AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES,
SOLD AT THE DRUG AND FAMILY MEDICINE DEPOT.
Corner of Penn and Sixth streets.

THE TRUE GROUND OF CONFIDENCE.

Whence comes that firm reliance, that absolute, undoubting faith in the efficacy of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a remedy for indigestion, bilious disorders, in remittent and remittent fevers, which notoriously prevails in all parts of the United States? This confidence has been growing for twenty years, and it is still extending. It is not the result of credulity; it has not been engendered by any human device, but is the spontaneous and natural consequence of experience. What people see daily going on under their own eyes they cannot question. When families in unhealthy districts, that resort to this wholesome vegetable tonic as a preventive, escape periodical fevers, and their immediate neighbors, who neglect that precaution, are prostrated by the disease, how is it possible that the phenomenon should be without its lesson? In like manner when it is seen that obstinate cases of dyspepsia, of liver complaint, of constipation, of nervous weakness, and of general debility, yield to the operation of the same powerful remedy, how can credulity itself withhold its endorsement? Eye-witnesses of the salutary effects of the bitters are to be found in every civilized settlement on this continent. The thousands upon thousands who owe their restoration to health and strength, or their preservation from sickness to its extraordinary medicinal properties, are enthusiastic in its praise. The multitudes who recommend it in a neighborly way to their friends and acquaintances as well as those who make public their estimate of its virtues, are always ready to state their reasons for the faith that is in them. They have all either felt or witnessed its beneficent operations. no20-e28

Messrs. Editors—I have been waiting for the Treasurer of the old Gas Company to correct the mistake he made in one of the city papers a few days ago, when he asserted the Company paid but 8½ per cent. dividend on the par value *i. e.*, $50 per share. Now will this worthy Treasurer please inform the public where the dividend of twenty-seven (27) dollars on each share of stock that was given the stockholders a few months ago came from. Does he think capitalists who paid as high as one hundred dollars and twenty-five cents per share, more than double the par value of it, are fools? Men who have money don't loan it now a days at 4½ per cent. The truth of the matter is their charter prevents them from declaring more than a certain per cent. dividend. If the earnings are more than that, it is expected they will reduce the price of gas. But they get around it by quietly dividing now and then, their surplus fund, and continue to pay their 8½ per cent. dividends. "There are many ways of choking a dog besides choking him with butter."

ONE WHO KNOWS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER & VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

"Absolutely the Best Protection Against Fire."
OVER ONE THOUSAND
Actual Fires Put Out With It!
MORE THAN
$8,000,000.00
worth of property saved from the flames!
THE
BABCOCK

FIRE EXTINGUISHER
F. W. FARWELL, Sec'y,
656 Wabash Ave., Chicago.
In daily use by the Fire Departments of the principal cities of the Union.
The Government has adopted it. The leading Railways and Insurance Companies reduce Fares and Premiums where it is used.
SEND FOR "THE RECORD."
GEO. T. CARTER & CO.,
General Agents,
67 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh.
no28 f44

CHICAGO AND WHEELING.
Additional Testimony
OF THE
EXCELLENT QUALITIES
OF THE
Burke & Barnes'
FIRE PROOF SAFES.
[From the Pittsburgh Commercial.]
One of our bankers who has witnessed the effects of the great Chicago fire on the safes so-called fire-proof, informs us that a greater part of those which were directly in contact with the fire failed to protect the papers inside—that the safes already advertised as having withstood the fire were in most cases protected by vaults or covered by fallen debris, and thus kept cool. With this being the common result, it was with feelings of local pride that he examined the books and papers of Messrs. Ramsey, Williams & Co., No. 28 Chamber of Commerce, which had passed through the *Safe of the old pattern, and found them in a state of* PERFECT PRESERVATION, *though fully exposed to the flames, while expensive Eastern and Cincinnati safes turned out their contents charred and unmeaning mishe.* There is no reason why our city builders cannot make as good safes and better that these can up elsewhere, and no reason, except *fashion*, that our merchants should go to other cities for their safes.
ANOTHER BLAST FOR THE BURKE AND BARNES' SAFES.
It is not alone in Chicago these safes have so frequently been in actual conflagration and proved themselves to be *fire proof in every particular*, as will be seen by the following.
OFFICE OF
WHEELING IRON AND NAIL CO.,
Wheeling, W. Va., October 31, 1871.
Messrs. Burke & Barnes, Pittsburgh, Pa.
GENTLEMEN—This will certify that we had in our office when it was burned on the 9th of September last, one of your fire proof safes, and we are gratified to say that the safe proved satisfactory in every respect, preserving our books and papers as fully as could be expected under the circumstances.
Yours respectfully,
C. D. HUBBARD, Sec'y.
OFFICE AND WORKS
OF THE
BURKE AND BARNES'
Fire and Thief Proof Safes,
129 AND 131 THIRD AVE.,
PITTSBURGH.
no15-fithsu

BOOTS, SHOES,
AND
RUBBERS,
For Winter Wear.
A full stock of all the latest styles and best makes, very cheap.
A FULL SELECTION OF
Ladies' and Misses'
WHITE SHOES AND SLIPPERS.
AS WELL AS
Gents' Fine Slippers,
JUST RECEIVED.
W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.
31 Fifth Avenue.
no28 f188

ARTHUR KIRK,
AGENT FOR
Hazard's Blasting, Mining and Sporting Powders,
All kinds of Fuse constantly on hand. Orders promptly filled, at
No. 19 SEVENTH STREET, (late Irwin) and 8 WOOD STREET.

RAFFLE.—WILL BE RAFFLED at East Liberty stock Yards, on WEDNESDAY, December 13th, 1871, a thorough bred OHIO STEER, weighing the enormous weight of 3,500 pounds, said to be the finest and largest bullock ever fed in Ohio; can be seen at Stock Yards until time of raffle; to be raffled off at $250, 110 chances at $5 each; also on exhibition, a very fine ALDERNEY BULL, which will be disposed of at same time. All butchers wanting fine beef for holidays, will call and lodge for themselves. We defy the State to beat this steer for fineness, style, weight and quality. no30-e28

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
Skirts! Skirts!
SKIRTS!
A large stock of Printed, Embossed and Velvet Trimmed, All-Wool Seamless Felt Skirts, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop skirts, Knit Underskirts, at bargain prices.
AT $1.50 AND $2.
All-Wool Felt Skirts,
Printed Borders, Decided Bargains.
AT $2.
Fine Felt Skirts.
Velvet Trimmed, a Great Bargain.
SHAWLS! SHAWLS!
A large and choice stock of all the latest novelties in Woolen and Broche Shawls, Long and Square Black Thibet Shawls.
Ladies' and Misses'
CLOTH SACQUES,
RICHLY TRIMMED.
Mantilla Velvets
AND
CLOAKING CLOTHS,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES, AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

Splendid Stock
OF
NEW GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED AT
MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,
21 FIFTH AVENUE.
Silks! Silks!
New Black Gros Grain Silks of the best makes and finish, ranging in price from $1.25 to $4.00.
DRESS GOODS.
Many new and handsome styles of Plaids and Plain Goods are added to this Department, to which we invite the attention of purchasers.
Shawls! Shawls!
This Department embraces very many beautiful Shawls in Stripes, Plaids and Broche, to which customers are invited.
Alpacas and Mohairs, Cashmeres and Merinos, Flannels and Country Blankets.
Fine Eastern Blankets at less than Wholesale Prices.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

For Thanksgiving!
Choice New Dehesa Raisins.
Choice New Seedless Raisins.
Choice New Valencia Raisins.
Choice New Zante Currants.
Choice New Malaga Grapes.
Choice New Basket Figs.
Choice New French Prunes.
Choice New Candied Citron.
Choice New Lemon and Orange Peel.
Choice New Clover Honey.
Maltby's Oysters, Wright's Mineral Meat, Ridley's Candies, Paper Shell Almonds, Young America and Pine Apple Cheese, English and American Crackers, Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces, &c. For sale by
Jno. A. Renshaw & Co.,
FAMILY GROCERS,
Corner Liberty and Ninth Streets.
no22 f59

VICK'S
Floral Guide
FOR 1872.
Over ONE HUNDRED PAGES—printed in Two Colors, on superb TINTED PAPER—FOUR HUNDRED ENGRAVINGS OF FLOWERS, PLANTS and VEGETABLES, with Descriptions, and TWO COLORED PLATES. Directions and Plans for making Walks, Lawns, Gardens, &c. The handsomest and best FLORAL GUIDE in the World. All for TEN CENTS to those who think of buying Seeds. Not a quarter the cost. 200,000 sold of 1871. Address
VICK, Rochester, N. Y.
no23-f-s&s JAMES

STEAM HEATING
BY
High or Low Pressure.
Estimates furnished on application. Send for Pamphlet, with references, to
GEO. W. BLAKE,
215 Centre Street, New York.
oct8-d58

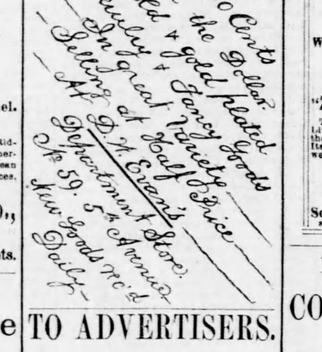
"GUIDING STAR."
We now have a full supply of the celebrated
"Guiding Star" brand of Flour,
Which we are offering to the trade at prices that can't fail to please.
WATT, LANG & CO.,
Nos. 172 and 174 Wood Street,
nov1 Sole Agents for the Mills for this city.

J. WECKESSER, C. SCHIENLE.
O. SONNENBERG, D. BECKER.
A New Establishment,
WECKESSER, SCHIENLE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Furniture and Upholstery,
127 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
LEATHER AND FINDINGS
JUST RECEIVED BY
Geo. H. Anderson & Co.,
128 SECOND AVENUE.
1,000 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole;
400 " Springfield Oak sole;
100 Doz. French Calf and Kip of the most approved brands;
with a full assortment of Saddlers' and Shoemakers' Stocks, wholesale and retail. no2

DRIED PEACHES.—10,000 pounds choice new halves.
ONIONS—100 Barrels prime Yellow.
APPLES—100 Barrels good varieties.
For sale by J. B. CANFIELD,
no14 141 First avenue.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
COMFORTS,
Blankets, Blankets,
COVERLETS.
At $2 and $2.50 a pair, Gray Blankets, slightly imperfect—great bargains.
Flannels,
Cassimeres,
Waterproof Cloths,
A LARGE STOCK AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
DRESS GOODS.
Extra good bargains in Poplin, Serge and 6-4 All-Wool Soft Plaids.
A complete stock of Mourning Dress Good, Black Alpacas, colored Alpacas.
Plain and Corded Poplin Satines.
All Wool Serge Cloths, Silk Warp Epinglines.
Rolled Silk Poplins, Japanese Silks.
Black Silks, Plain Dress, all colors, at the lowest prices.
At 10c., all the best styles and makes of Prints.
At 25c., Fine French Chintzes, rich styles.
At 25c., Fine Striped Poplins, a great bargain.
At 37½c., Satine Cloths, all the new winter shades.
At 30c., Double Warp Poplins, worth 50c.
At 12½c., Good Styles Delaines, best Cloths.
At 12½c., Plain Gray Carpet.
At 12½c., Bookfold Barred Flannels.
At 25c., Heavy Twilled Gray Flannels.
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

115. 115.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS
Are invited to call and examine our large new stock of Fall and Winter Goods, just opened, and which will be kept up during the season by the daily arrival of new goods. We offer everything at the lowest Eastern prices, and propose to save the buyer the expense of a trip East and his freights. We are sole Agents for Fullerton's Freeport Barred Flannels, Greenville Barred Flannels, Blankets and Yarns; also, sell Bradley's Emdale and Eastern Flannels at less than mill prices. We have an elegant line of Silks, Poplins, Plaids, Satines, Epinglines, Merinos, Alpacas, Repps, Delaines, Waterproofs, Black and Colored Velveteens, Shawls in Plaids, Stripes, Thibet, Broche and Paisley; Skirts, Embossed, Printed, Seamless, Felt and Balmoral; Prints, Ginghams, Checks, Ticks, Cantons, Towelings; Flannels, Red, White, Yellow and Grey in plain and twilled; French Plaid and Opera Flannels in all colors; Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, Tweeds, Satinetts, Blankets, Bleached and Brown Sheeting (all widths and qualities); Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Combs, Buttons, Braids, and an endless variety of Notions and Small Goods wanted by every Merchant, all of which we propose to sell at bottom prices.
CALL AND SEE,
AT
115 Wood Street.
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.
se26-ap20


50 Cents
Dollar
the
Gold & gold plated
Fancy Goods
Jewelry
Gift
Gift
Gift
Gift
Gift
Gift
Gift
Gift
Gift
Gift
Gift
Gift
Gift
Gift
Gift
Gift
Gift
Gift
Gift
Gift
Gift
Gift
Gift
Gift
Gift
Gift
Gift
Gift
Gift
Gift
Gift
Gift
Gift
Gift
Gift
Gift
Gift
Gift
Gift
Gift
Gift
Gift
Gift
Gift
Gift
Gift
Gift
Gift
Gift
Gift
Gift
Gift
Gift
Gift
Gift
Gift
Gift
Gift
Gift
Gift
Gift
Gift
Gift
Gift

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell on all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

au23:63

CONVERSION

U.S. Five-Twenty Bonds

Holders of Five-Twenties of the issue of 1862, which, under the recent announcement of the Secretary of the Treasury, will be paid in gold on or before next June, are hereby notified that it is time to consider the question of investing in some other form of security for their Five Twenties, if they wish to realize on the gold value of the bonds, or exchange them at par for registered bonds, bearing the same rate of interest, 6 per cent.

We invite the attention of investors to the RELIABLE HOME SECURITIES, which we are offering for sale, paying from SEVEN TO EIGHT PER CENT. interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Ave. and Smithfield St.

au24:58

N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the new Bonds of the

Allegheny Valley Railroad Company,

bearing 7 per cent. interest, FREE OF ALL TAXATION. Principal and interest guaranteed by the

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES received in exchange at Market Rates.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

57 Market Street, Pittsburgh.

no22:9

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

BROKERS AND DEALERS IN

Bonds, Stocks and Mortgages.

Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.

Collection made.

COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD ST.,

au9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(SUCCESSOR TO S. JONES & CO.,)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

But and sell all kinds of

Government Securities,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS

On Most Favorable Terms.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Finance and Trade.

NEW YORK, November 29, 1871.

To-morrow will be observed as a close holiday, and all business will be suspended. Gold dull and lower; the Washington telegrams in reference to the movement of a fleet to the Cuban waters failed to arrest the downward tendency; the closing rate was 112@112¼. The bids for Government gold amounted to $1,000,000 at from 110 to 112 40; awards $1,000,000 at from 110 38 to 110 40. The Assistant Treasurer has paid to-day four million gold checks issued at the Custom House for 25s of '62 receipts to-day $312,500. Government securities have been very dull and lower, in sympathy with gold, but close with more firmness. Stocks were dull and steady at the opening, in the afternoon the market was strong and higher; the dealings were small; Pacific Mail fluctuated; the advance was most marked in Lake Shore, Ohio, New York Central and Rock Island. Many of the brokers and speculators left the street at an early hour. To-morrow's market was very easy this afternoon at 5 to 6 per cent., and lenders were anxious at 5 to 6 per cent. on loan balances in order to make the two days' interests. State bonds dull and unchanged.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons of 1881, 117¾; 5 20s of '62, 111; do '64, 110¾; do '65, 111¼; do new, '65, 110¾; do '67, 111¾; do '68, 111¾; 10-40s, 109¾; currency 6s, 113.

STATE BONDS — Mississippi, 97; Tennessee, old, 66; do new, 67¾; Virginia, new, 68; do old, 69; North Carolina, old, 33¼; do new, 15.

MISCELLANEOUS—Western Union Telegraph, 87¾; Adams Express 57¾; Wells-Fargo, 66; U. S. American Merchants' Union Express, 30; United States, 53¾; Pacific Mail, 29¾; New York Central 94¾; Erie 20¾; do preferred 64; Harlem 116; do preferred, 124; Reading 93¾; Michigan Central 97¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgs 124; Northwestern, none; do preferred, none; Rock Island 105¾; New Jersey Central 100; Ohio 86; do preferred 93¾; Wabash 64¾; do preferred 81; Fort Wayne 96; Terre Haute 55; do preferred 75; Cumberland and Alton 116; do preferred 120; Ohio and Mississippi 42¾; C. & N. W. 83¾; Burlington and Quincy 123, Lake Shore 93¾; Panama 135; Illinois Central 138; Union Pacific 37¾; Central Pacific Bonds 109¾; Union 91.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } WEDNESDAY, November 29, 1871.

Closing quotations as received by James T Brady & Co:

Gold	112¾	6:30 Jan. & Jy. 65	113¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	117	5:20 Jan. & Jy. '67	113¾
U. S. 5-20s '62	111	5:20 Jan. & Jy. '68	114¾
U. S. 5-20s '64	110¾	U. P. R. R.	92
U. S. 5-20s '65	111	C. P. R. R.	103
U. S. 5-20s '65, new	110¾	Cen. Pacific	113¾
U. S. 10-40s	109¾		

—The New York *Bulletin* of Tuesday says: The turn towards activity in the money market, and the declaration of no dividend on Northwest common and only at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the preferred stock, both heretofore having paid 10 per cent. per annum, have checked the upward speculation in stocks. Prices opened at about Saturday evening's closing quotations and, with the exception of slight variations at different times, declined up to the close of business. One obstacle to a general decline in the face of the street's action has been sold within the past month. It is estimated that a single speculator has "puts" outstanding on over 50,000 shares, although many of them, which were for 30 days, have expired. Nearly all who bought these "puts" have covered by selling. One of the result is that nearly every small speculator in the market was a bull up to the close of last week. The leaders in the rise since the panic still have a great many stocks, although they have partly unloaded. There is far less interest in the stock market decline a few points and get a "short" interest in it preparatory to a fresh rise. There probably was a time for years when the public were so little interested in the market as now, and it is thought it may be tempted to operate in at a lower figure. We therefore regard the decline as a movement to be favored by the bulls who are in for a long term.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, } WEDNESDAY November 29, 1871.

CATTLE.

Trade thus far this week has been very sluggish, and, what is worse still, there is little or no prospect of any immediate improvement; the supply has been comparatively light but there is a material falling off in the demand, and with unfavorable advices from the east, buyers are very indifferent—the most of them are disposed to hold off until after the holidays. The general condition of trade in cattle at present does not afford any great encouragement for either the selling or buying interest, though this is usually the case at this season of the year; all the leading markets are usually flooded with poultry and game from thanksgiving until after the 1st inst., and a material falling in the demand for beefis always expected; and there is no reason why this year should be an exception, and the indications at present are that it will not.

Notwithstanding the offerings are light, the market is very dull and the supply, as yet, is fully up to the demand. Thus far up to noon to-day but three loads have been sold for New York; there are several New York buyers in attendance, including Kelly, Mc Boyerville and Gallagher, but they are holding off, contending that there is no margin at the prices—that cattle are worth as much relatively here as there; not a single drove has been sold as yet to go to Philadelphia, and there are only one or two buyers here for that point. None of the cattle sold thus far have been purchased by country buyers, and common stock, (and unless better than these are,) are doing but little better than nominal, the trade generally being bought for shipment to Philadelphia and New York.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold:

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
31	1,000	4 25	75	70,740	4 10
41	1,040	4 20	67	62,900	4 10

Holmes, Lafferty & Co., sold:

53	13,280	4 10	93	22,900	4 12
100	23,780	4 10	112	23,160	4 10
95	24,440	4 10	98	18,880	4 10
128	27,380	4 10	110	24,610	4 10
124	25,100	4 10	47	7,210	4 10
91	22,060	4 10	68	15,060	4 20
49	14,830	4 15	52	13,070	4 20
40	11,850	4 40	94	23,180	4 20
40	11,800	4 35	124	29,760	4 10
101	27,090	4 25	19	4,890	4 10
54	10,150	4 30	57	11,810	4 15
115	22,300	4 15	48	12,000	4 10
15	4,700	4 00	9	2,170	4 00
88	20,000	4 15	308	78,145	4 20
91	22,000	4 25	73	18,540	4 20
7	2,200	4 00	111	25,750	4 20
108	25,010	4 25	90	21,270	4 25
44	11,000	4 25	40	10,320	4 20

Sadler, H & Co. sold:

116	25,350	4 00	54	10,730	4 35
110	24,000	4 00	60	13,050	4 35
127	28,000	4 12	13	2,830	4 00

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold:

53	14,480	4 20	38	9,020	4 10
51	12,660	4 40	60	14,840	4 00
40	10,000	4 10	35	8,170	4 25
44	13,150	4 10	55	14,480	4 20

Hedges, Taylor & Huff, sold:

31	7,880	4 25	81	21,200	4 00
38	9,380	3 80	83	24,760	4 40
46	10,100	4 35	70	15,160	4 30
37	7,870	4 05	54	13,500	4 25
55	14,110	4 05	43	11,220	4 30
57	13,150	4 25	21	3,440	4 00
84	12,550	4 00			

Smith, Watson & B. sold:

42	8,750	4 50	91	20,300	4 30
87	13,120	4 25	76	20,940	4 50
88	28,580	4 30	64	11,870	4 10
83	18,000	4 10	64	17,940	4 30
25	12,010	4 10	93	8,960	4 10
52	13,000	4 10	98	23,000	4 10

one bunch of fancy brought $5.90. The indications at noon to-day, however, were not very favorable; the eastern news, particularly from Philadelphia, was unfavorable, and then the arrivals were large, footing up about 32 cars, and the prospects are that trade will be slow during the balance of the week, though it is not likely that there will be any valuable chance in prices, one way or the other. Compared with last report, the impression is gaining strength that trade in this class of stock will be slow for some weeks to come, though unless the receipts should increase somewhat, compared with what they have been for time past, it is not likely that there will be any material decline.

Sadler, H & Co., sold:

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
197	16,250	5 55	212	17,540	4 62
48	4,840	5 15	15	1,220	4 50
100	8,400	5 00	153	17,270	4 50

Hazelwood & Bissell sold:

85	8,710	5 40	91	8,540	4 80
190	16,600	5 00	201	16,570	4 50

Hedges, Taylor & Huff sold:

313	34,810	5 20	210	14,090	4 75
78	8,460	5 37	91	9,450	5 00

Holmes, Lafferty & Co., sold:

181	16,120	5 00	80	4,0	4 25
95	17,200	4 90	59	4,790	4 25
63	2,850	4 25			

Smith, Watson & B. sold:

198	17,660	5 40	183	16,810	4 25
198	15,680	4 30	99	per head	$2 50

HOGS.

The situation in the hog trade has changed a little from that of last week; there has been a large falling off in the arrivals, but, on the other hand, no improvement in the demand, and, in consequence, little or no change in prices. Prime Philadelphia hogs may be fairly quoted at $4 50@4 60; fair to good at 4@4.15. An attempt was made this morning to advance the price of Yorkers, but it was a failure; $4 30@4 40 was the outside range. The receipts the supply is still considerably in excess of the demand, and there can be no improvement in prices so long as that is the case. It may not be out of place to state, however, that those who are best informed operators are very strongly impressed with the belief that the bottom has been reached and that packers who are holding in anticipation of lower prices, will be disappointed.

Ulery Brothers sold:

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
31	5,370	4 20	275	70,740	4 10
41	7,540	4 20	67	22,900	4 10

Holmes, Lafferty & Co., sold:

53	13,280	4 10	93	22,900	4 12
100	23,780	4 10	112	23,160	4 10
95	24,440	4 10	98	18,880	4 10
128	27,380	4 10	110	24,610	4 10
124	25,100	4 10	47	7,210	4 10
91	22,060	4 10	68	15,060	4 20
49	14,830	4 15	52	13,070	4 20
40	11,850	4 40	94	23,180	4 20
40	11,800	4 35	124	29,760	4 10
101	27,090	4 25	19	4,890	4 10
54	10,150	4 30	57	11,810	4 15
115	22,300	4 15	48	12,000	4 10
15	4,700	4 00	9	2,170	4 00
88	20,000	4 15	308	78,145	4 20
91	22,000	4 25	73	18,540	4 20
7	2,200	4 00	111	25,750	4 20
108	25,010	4 25	90	21,270	4 25
44	11,000	4 25	40	10,320	4 20

Sadler, H & Co. sold:

116	25,350	4 00	54	10,730	4 00
110	24,000	4 00	60	13,050	4 35
127	28,000	4 12	13	2,830	4 00

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold:

53	14,480	4 20	38	9,020	4 10
51	12,660	4 40	60	14,840	4 00
40	10,000	4 10	35	8,170	4 25
44	13,150	4 10	55	14,480	4 20

Hedges, Taylor & Huff, sold:

31	7,880	4 25	81	21,200	4 00
38	9,380	3 80	83	24,760	4 40
46	10,100	4 35	70	15,160	4 30
37	7,870	4 05	54	13,500	4 25
55	14,110	4 05	43	11,220	4 30
57	13,150	4 25	21	3,440	4 00
84	12,550	4 00			

Smith, Watson & B. sold:

42	8,750	4 50	91	20,300	4 30
87	13,120	4 25	76	20,940	4 50
88	28,580	4 30	64	11,870	4 10
83	18,000	4 10	64	17,940	4 30
25	12,010	4 10	93	8,960	4 10
52	13,000	4 10	98	23,000	4 10

printed, 11¾c for Green and Orange do; 13½c for pink checks do; 11c for Sprague's shirtings; 20c for new styles of delaines; and 80c for best imported spool cotton thread.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, November 29.—Cattle; receipts 1,781 head, making a supply of 3,738 head, or 224 cars against 294 for last week; market steady and yesterday's decline recovered; holders firm and asking higher prices; sales of 225 Ohio steers, averaging 1,167 to 1,399 lbs. at $4.75@5.75; 71 Illinois, 1,442 lbs, $5.40; 25 Indiana, 1,350 to 1,611 lbs, $4.50@5.75. Sheep and lambs: receipts 3,600; market steady; prices 25c better for western; Canadas unchanged; sales 1,131 Michigan sheep, 74 to 88 lbs, $3.87½@4.25; 270 Ohio, 90 to 95 lbs, $4.50@4.70; 261 Canada sheep, 118 to 134 lbs, $5.05@5.25; 393 Canada lambs, 69 to 91 lbs, $6.75@6.25. Hogs: receipts 2,850 head; market quiet and prices 10 per cent. better; sales at $4@4.07½ for medium to choice.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 29.—Cotton dull; low middling 15¾@15¾c. Flour dull; family $6.50@6.75. Wheat dull and declined to $1.41@1.42. Corn dull, at 66c. Oats steady. Barley $2 00. Groceries and oils unchanged. Pork, an advance is asked, but none is established; mess, $18.75 is offered for new, and $18.00 is bid; sales for January 1,500 bbls. Lard quiet and unchanged; steam 8¾@8¾c. Bulk meats dull, with hardly any demand; shoulders 5¼@5¾c; sides 7¾@7¾c. Bacon quiet and unchanged; steam 8¾@8¾c. Bulk meats dull, with hardly any demand; shoulders 5¼@5¾c; sides 7¾@7¾c. Bacon quiet and unchanged; steam 8¾@8¾c. Hogs have declined to $4.20@4.40. Whisky firm, at 90c. Green meats dull; shoulders 6¾@6¾c; sides 8¾@8¾c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, November 29.—Flour dull; Indiana and Ohio $7@7.50. Wheat dull; holders generally asking better prices; No. 1 do 1.63@1.64; amber 1.65; white $1.67@1.70. Rye dull but unchanged. Corn inactive; old yellow 78@80c; new 67@70c. High mixed 72@73c; special 75c. Oats steady; white 53c; black 50c. Provisions dull; mess pork held at $14.50. Lard 9¾c. Refined petroleum 20¾c. Whisky firm; western in iron 95c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 29.—Sugar firmer; inferior 8@9c; common to good common 9¾@9¾c; fair to fully fair 10¾@10¾c; prime 9¾@10c. Molasses firm; inferior 38@40c; common 39@43c; prime 42@44c; strictly prime to choice 46@47c. Cotton dull and lower; sales of 4,400 bales good ordinary at 14¾c; low middlings 15¾@15¾c; middlings 18¾@18¾c; receipts 6,007; exports 6,783; stock 159,508.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, November 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged; wheat dull; Pennsylvania $1.60@1.65. Corn quiet; Southern white 68@71c; yellow 68@70c. Oats steady; 48@53c. Mess pork $14.25@14.50; bacon shoulders 7¾c; sides, clear rib, 7¾c; sides, clear 8¾c. Lard 9¾c; refined sugar-cured, 10c. Lard 10c. Butter firmer, under a diminished receipt. Whisky 90¾c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, November 29.—Flour firm. Wheat advanced 1@2c; No. 3 white Wabash $1.46; No. 1 white Michigan $1.46; amber Michigan $1.41@1.42; No. 2 red $1.38@1.39¾; rejected $1.40. Corn dull; new high mixed 49½c; new low mixed 49½c; no grade 47c. Oats a shade better; No. 1 at 37½c; No. 2 37¼c; Michigan 38¾c. Hogs firm at $4.40.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, November 29.—Wheat steady; No. 1 red winter held at $1.42c, $1.43 bid; No. 2 in fair request at $1.38. Corn firm; low mixed 57c; new 56c. Oats steady; held at 42c; 39c offered. Refined petroleum 20c; crude firm at 9¾c; car lots 21@21½c; crude firm at 9¾c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, November 29.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat firm; No. 1 $1.36; No. 2 $1.19¾. Oats steady; No. 2 32c. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed 52c. Rye quiet and unchanged; No. 1 72c. Barley steady; fall No. 2 83c. Hogs firm; $4.25@4.12½.

Cotton.

MEMPHIS, November 29.—Cotton unsettled and dull; 16c.

NASHVILLE, November 28.—Cotton unsettled and dull; low middling 15¾@15¾c.

Imports by Railroad.

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, November 29.—1 car bulk oats, 39 Wallace; 108 sks do, 97 Lamb; 1 do, 23 oats, P Gerst; 37 do potatoes, Hook, J & Co; 78 do, H W & F C Miller; 40 do, do; 50 Fossen & S; 20 sacks tobacco, A Wilson; 20 bbls, G H Anderson & Co; 89 bxs feed, Schnetbach & H; 8 sks potatoes, Hill; 20 do, Gerst; 4 car loads wheat, Cincinnati; 40 tubs butter, Woodworth & D; 25 bbls flour, 100 sks do, G Meyer; 100 bbls do, Stockmaster & L; 2 kgs butter, Johnson, Sons & C; 5 butts tobacco, Arbuckles & Co; 2 bbls 1 oil, J Owens; 1 do liquor, Voigt & McG; 100 do whisky, Gwin & D; 145 do do, McBane & A; 154 bgs peanuts, J Dickey & Co; 2 cars pipe, 64 china tops, W Hutchison; 22 bales hay, 143 sks corn, Mc Cune & A; 9 empt carboys, Pen Dyestuff; 25 empt carboys, Pen Paper Mfg Co; 1 cay corn, H Childs & Son; 1 do do, H B Smith; 67 sks oats, J Rose; 10 do do; apples, 4 buckets honey, J O'Brien; 198 sks rye, 1 car do, W J Meek; 17 bbls 1 iron, Miller, B & Co; 195 sks flour, Beck & Mc; 100 bbls do, Wood Sons; Adams & Co; 2 cars barley, J Rhodes; 6 bbls peas, Watt, Lang & Co; 65 bxs glass, 70 bbls paint, H L Fahnestock; 8 do do, Bissell & C; 1 do do, Anderson & W; 10 do do, W Flaccus; 1 car lumber, South Pah P M Co.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, November 29.—100 bbls flour, 1 Wallace; 30 do do, T C Jenkins; 48 kgs spikes, Spang, C & J Co; 50 pkgs to order, Wood Brice; 155 sks wheat, Marshall K & Co; 100 bbls flour, Houck J & Co; 372 bgs malt, Pier D & Co; 16 dez brooms, H Haworth; 3 bbls apples, Hall & T; 1 car plow beams, J C Bidwell; 1 car ore, Wharton Bros; 1 do do, Colman R & Co; 25 bbls do do, 14 kgs 3 butter, Jas O'Brien 17 bbls of apples, Houck J & Co; 600 bbls apples, 11 bbls cider, H Rex Jr; 108 bbls paper, Frazer M & Co; 1 car lumber, Jas Rodgers; 1 do do, Jas W Wallace; 6 sks s w flour; do do, Van Gorder & Co; 82 bbls apples, Wm Orr; 14 bbls flour, F E Beckert; 4 do do, J Lofenz; 21 do do, G S Sabin; 44 sides, 2 bbls tallow, J Dick, Sons & Co; 1 car lumber, Wm Hamilton; 30 do do, J D Lufe & A C; 1 car staves, C Lorenz; 1 do hog, C H Negley; 15 bbls apples, 6 do do, Beer, R Knox & Son; 19 do do apples, J Herbert; 50 bbls cider, F Schneuffer; 80 bales cotton, Eagle Cotton Mills; 3 drums tobacco, W H Park.

Allegheny Valley Railroad, November 29.—19 bales hops, Hoffstot, Schmertz & Co; 1 do, J Rhodes; 15 do do, Z Wainwright; 6 do, Franchetti & Co; 1 car lumber, Barton & K; 1 do, Eagle Cotton Mills; 3 drums tobacco, W H Park.

Pittsburgh, November 29, 11 A. M.—Market firm at $4.05@4.10. Sellers are holding off.

Cleveland, November 29, 11 A. M.—Market quiet but firm; held at $4.10.

Parkers, November 29, 11 A.—Market firm and quiet this morning at $3.75@ to $3.80.

Petroleum Centre, November 29, 11 A. M.—Market firm; $4.10 offered, $4.15 asked. No sales.

Oil City, November 29, 12 M.—Market firm at $4.35 to $4.40, with sales at $4.35. Showing hard.

Titusville, November 29, 12:30 P. M.—Market quiet and firm at $4.05 bid, $4.35 asked.

Tidioute, November 29, 1 P. M.—Market firm at $3.80.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms, PITTSBURGH, F. W. & C. R. R.

	cars.		cars
Lewis, O & P. metal	1	Nimick & Co. metal	4
Hallman & H. metal	1	J. W. Porter, metal	2
Bryan & C. metal	5	Maclintock H & Co m	1
Bryan & C. ore	1	Fort Wayne Mills	1
Zug & Co. metal	2	Nimick & Co., blo.	4
Total			42

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

J. Moorhead, metal	5	Bryan & C. metal	4
J Reamer, metal	3	J W. Porter, metal	2
Total			14

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Rees, G. & D., metal	1	J Moorhead, metal	3
J Marshall, metal	1		
Total			5

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.

Shoenberger, B & Co	9	Hallman & H. metal	2
ore	9	Kloman, O & Co., m.	6
Wharton Bro metal	2	Moorhead & Co, m.	1
Zug & Co. metal	1	Coleman R & Co. m	1
Wilson, G & Co. m	1	Pitts Bolt Co. ore	9
McKnight & Co ore	2	M'Knight, P & Co, c.	1
Reese, G & Co. metal	1		
Total			28

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, November 29, 4:30 P. M.—Consols 93¾ ; 5-20s '62, 92¾ ; do '65, 92¾ ; do '67, 94¾ ; 10-40s 90¾.

PARIS, November 29.—Rentes 56f 90c.

LIVERPOOL, November 29.—Cotton easy; middling uplands 9½@9¾d. Red winter wheat 11s 8d. Flour 29s 3d. Corn 32s 2d. Cheese 63s.

ANTWERP, November 29.—Petroleum: refined 48¾f.

New York.

NEW YORK, November 29.—Cotton dull and holders anxious to sell; middling uplands 16c. Flour steady; superfine western and State $5.40@5.60; common to good $5.65@6.30; good to choice $6.50@7; white wheat $7@7.20; extra Ohio $6.40@7; St. Louis $6.40@9.25. Wheat demand fair and advanced; winter red western $1.39@1.51; amber $1.53@1.65; white $1.65@1.70; No 3 Chicago spring $1.48; No 2 $1.49@1.50. No 3 Chicago spring $1.48; No 2 $1.49@1.50. Rye firm; no bids for western. Barley active; Lake Shore $1; Canada East in store $1.05; prime Canada West in store $1.25. Corn 1c lower; receipts 49c. Corn firmer; western mixed afloat 58½c buyers; 59c sellers. Oats firm; western and Ohio 34@35c. Hay steady and unchanged. Hops firmer at 35@36c for 1871; 29@33c for 1870. Pork firmer; new mess $15.25@15.50; prime $13.50@14. Lard steady; sales at 9¾@9¾c. Grinocs 26@27½c. Wool firm; extra Ohio 62@63c; pulled 50@60c; unwashed fine, California, Oregon and Nevada 30@35c. Coffee firm. Sugar quiet. Molasses dull. Rice firm. Petroleum firm; crude 12¾@13c; refined 21¾c. Tallow quiet; prime 9¾@9¾c. Pork firmer; mess $15.25@15.50; prime $13.50@14. March $14 62. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles firm; long clear 7¾c; short 7¾@8c; sharp rib 7¾@7¾c. Lard: No. 1 to prime steam 9¾@9¾c; prime kettle rendered 9¾c. December 9¾c; January 9¾@9¾c; February 9¾c; March 10c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

Metals.—Manufactured copper firm; ingot dull and lower, at 25c now; Lake, from Second hand 24c. American 23½@24c; refined English and American bar firm at 8@8½c; Russia sheet zinc, at 9½@9¾c. Spelter dull and lower at 6¾@6¾c; Scotch at 6¾@6¾c; horseshoe 19@19½c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, November 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged; buyers for Southern market are enquiring for low grades of extras and superfines, but offerings were light and sales limited. Wheat steady and most of the sales were in options; No. 1 spring $1.24; No. 2 $1.19; No. 3 $1.08@1.09¾; No. 2-spring seller December $1.20¾; seller January $1.21¾; seller December $1.20¾; seller January 1.21¾. Corn firm and advanced; demand almost entirely from speculative sharps; No. 2 mixed 49¾c; rejected 47c. Oats firm on shipping and speculative account; No. 2 31½c seller December 32@32¼c; seller January 32@32¼c. Rye active and advanced; No. 2 68¾@69c; rejected 57@58c. Barley advanced; No. 2 spring 70c; rejected 60c; seller December 47¾c; January 46@46¾c. Owing to the Brainers in the hog market and good speculative demand, Pork was slow to sell at current figures. Pork active and advanced; mess opened at $12.62½; 12.75; seller December $12.62½@12.75; seller January $13.87½@13.95. Feb. $13.50@13.60; March $13.50 bid; seller December,

HOME NEWS.

Stole a Hat—Mayor Brush yesterday committed two lads named Thomas Sullivan and Michael McCully for trial on a charge of stealing a hat from a trimming store on Market street. The information was made by Julien Morrow.

Larceny of a Stove.—Catharine McCarthy appeared before Alderman McMasters and charged James Reed with the larceny of a stove. The accused waived a hearing and gave bail for his appearance at Court. He claims that the stove was his property.

Local Inspectors Report.—The Local Inspectors of the port of Pittsburgh during the month of November issued the following licenses: Masters, 6; mates, 67; first class engineers, 6; pilots, fifteen, 35; second class engineers, 6; pilots, 35. They inspected twenty-two steamboats during the month.

The White House Robbery.—Yesterday, before Mayor Brush, a hearing took place in the case of James Paxton and Joseph Ross, who were accused of stealing $125 from John Grassmeyer at the White House ten-pin alley. A witness swore he saw Paxton in the act of taking something from the pocket of the prosecutor and put it in his own pocket. There being no evidence tending to implicate Ross, he was discharged, and Paxton, in default of bail in $500, was committed for trial.

Forestalling.—Yesterday Market Constable Fowler made an information before Alderman Humbert, charging Jane Cole with forestalling the market. It was alleged that the accused, who is a huckster, purchased a lot of turkeys from one G. W. Alt, of Ohio, and that she did sell the same to other persons. Mrs. Cole was arrested and taken before the magistrate, where she put in the plea that she bought the turkeys for the purpose of "doing" the same to her particular friends on Thanksgiving Day. The magistrate, although he considered the plea of the defendant rather "thin," dismissed the case upon payment of costs by Mrs. Cole.

Cure for the Small-Pox.—A correspondent says he cured himself of a severe case of small-pox by the following remedy, and begs to make it known that other sufferers may find as speedy relief. It was simply by taking a sweat of cream of tartar—one tablespoonful of cream of tartar, one tablespoonful of brown sugar, put into a large-sized bowl; boiling water poured over it, filling up the bowl; then let it be well stirred, and the patient drink it all, as hot as it can be taken (being, of course, in bed and well covered up). This sweat universally sends the disease to the surface, preventing afterwards sickness or death, or of being marked, which is greatly dreaded by some, especially the ladies.

Committee Meetings.

THE STREET COMMITTEE will meet on Friday at 7 P. M.

ROAD COMMITTEE on Saturday at 2½ P. M.

SEWER COMMITTEE on Monday at 7 P. M.

WATER COMMITTEE on Monday at 7 P. M.

Dealers in Tobacco.

Dealers in tobacco will find on the first page an advertisement of J. S. Dilworth & Co., who have been appointed the sole agents of the celebrated brands of Traumerei, Mount Vernon, Hearts Ease, and double thick Navy, which are offered to the trade here. These brands are among the best that comes to this market, and should be examined by all dealers in the weed. Messrs. Dilworth & Co. find it difficult to keep their customers supplied, as well do these brands take. Country merchants and city dealers should remember them.

Pennsylvania Female College Lectures.

The Faculty and Directors of the Pennsylvania Female College have arranged for a series of lectures to be given before the students of the Institution, in the College Chapel, during the current winter term. The first of this series was given on the evening of the 28th inst. by the Rev. John G. Brown, D. D., who gave a very instructive and entertaining address on "Deaf Mute Instruction." Added to the pupils of the Institution, there were a number of friends of the College in attendance and the audience which attended this first lecture more than justified the most sanguine expectations of the managers of the course.

Personal.

MR. W. H. STRICKLAND the business manager for Wagner's Minstrels, now at the Academy, conducts matters in his line with a rare tact and courtesy, which has already made him many friends among those with whom he has business transactions. Like the excellent combination which he represents, in his department he is fully up to the highest standard.

OUR YOUNG FRIEND, Mr. A. G. Pratt, the well known "ball tosser," and one of the best base ball pitchers in the country, is in the city on a short visit, to spend Thanksgiving with his friends. He is looking well and reports himself in a vigorous condition. The cordial welcome he receives attests his popularity among his quondam associates.

Fires Last Night.

Last night about ten o'clock fire was discovered between the wall and plastering on the first floor of Christ M. E. Church, caused by the heat from the furnace in the cellar underneath. Fortunately it was discovered before it had gained headway, and extinguished, with but small loss—probably not more than $25. The Fire Department was called out but did not go into service.

About nine o'clock last evening Officer Hyer, while proceeding along his beat, discovered flames issuing from the rear portion of the tenement house, corner Elm street and Wylie avenue. Without sounding an alarm, he rushed in and discovered that a rear portion of the building had caught fire from the sparks from an oven, which had been in use a short time before. With the aid of his family he succeeded in extinguishing the flames, not, however, before the house had been damaged to the extent of $200.

Allegheny to be Taken by Storm.

Although William Semple, of Allegheny, merits the appellation of "Dry Goods King," yet we predict that he must capitulate to an army of purchasers, on to-morrow, as he throws out a challenge to all who are suffering from a depleted treasury to meet him at the establishment on that day to witness an exhibition of two thousand pieces of the latest and most choice styles of best fabrics. He has used every endeavor to make this selection the *ne plus ultra* of print exhibitions. But still the world goes forward, and therefore we feel that this extraordinary assortment will be offered at ten cents per yard, or by the piece per yard the piece at 90 cents per yard. Ladies, we solicit your attention to this splendid assortment, and say in all honesty and truth that at Semple's store on Friday, December 1st, will pay you well indeed. Nos. 165, 167 and 169 Federal street, Allegheny.

Bad Words.

Nearly all the newspapers of the country are following the example of William Cullen Bryant, the poetical editor of the elegant *Evening Post* of New York, and are issuing a prohibitory ukase against the use of certain words and phrases. That is the one which meets with general favor, and inasmuch as it meets our views against word-manufacturers and word-manglers, we give it our support. Hereafter in this office shall be personally decapitated and shall lose his situation who shall be guilty of the use of any of the following barbarisms of language: Postponement (for dissected); suicided, infanticided, etc.; (for committed). Indigenated (for grafted); disremembered, disrecollect, disforgot, etc.; abluted (for washed himself, herself, or itself, as the case may be); sperit (for spared); seconducted, spondulix (for ducats); catastrophed; recepted; planted or funerated (for buried). And any reporter, correspondent, editor, scribe, or dead-beat, shall, as an additional penalty, be put on Friday, when he shall say "on last evening," "on this morning," "on yesterday," or "on ten o'clock in the afternoon."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

St. Bridget's Fair.

The Fair now being held for the benefit of St. Bridget's Church is still progressing. Large crowds in attendance every evening. The following is the result of the voting for the articles at the different tables last evening at the close of the Fair. St. Bridget's Benevolent Association Table—In the contest for the Pony, Mr. W. F. Langkamp is 25 votes ahead. Table in charge of Mrs. Mollie, Miss Norton and Miss Cain.—For the gentleman's Gold Watch, Mr. Michael Eanis, 75 votes ahead. On the Ladys' Gold Watch and Chain, Miss Lydia Crawford and Miss Kate Jones, 10 votes each; on the Gold Cross and Chain, Miss Mollie McSnaffery and Miss Nellie Gallagher, 60 votes each. Table in charge of Mrs. Gallagher and Miss Ward.—On the Gold Watch and Chain, Miss Lizzie Weyman, 60 votes ahead; on the Gold Cross and Chain, Miss Ellen Lavelle and Miss Bridget Glenn, 25 votes each; table in charge of Miss Hopkins and Miss Hanlon; on the Marble Top Table, Miss B. McCormick, 50 votes ahead; on the Gentlemen's Silver Watch, Mr. C. Kirk, 17 votes ahead. For the voting for the Bride, Miss Burris is 20 votes ahead.

Business Enterprise.

Pedestrians who have recently had occasion to pass along Fifth avenue must have observed the evidences of business prosperity manifest at the old news-stand, No. 45, formerly occupied by Mr. Gildenfany. If any of those who had been observers of the change were now to drop into the store they would be equally astonished and pleased at the complete metamorphosis which has been wrought in the interior through the aid of painters, and carpenters and skilled artizans, who have been at work upon it for several weeks. The old stand seems to have renewed its youth, having been refitted and refurnished throughout and then filled with an entire new stock of goods, among which is a holiday assortment of unusual excellence. The new stock has been selected with very great care—to accord with the changed appearance of the store—and will be found very full and complete.

Though there has been a change in the firm name, so that it is now known as Gildenfany & Hess, the chief management of the business devolving upon the former partner, Mr. Hess. They propose to maintain the former reputation of the establishment, and from present indications, will have no trouble in doing so. Any of our readers in need of stationery, newspapers, books, &c., would consult their own interests by calling at No. 45 Fifth avenue.

Eleventh Ward Mission Sabbath School.

This is emphatically an age of activities; and nowhere more so than in the domain of christianity and philanthropy. Churches, schools and missionary enterprises are multiplying with astonishing rapidity. In this respect the "City of Churches" is not behind. Our people even excel in every good and noble work.

One of the most hopeful signs of the times is the multiplying of institutions for the welfare of the young. For this reason we are glad to announce the organization of a new mission sabbath school under the above caption.

The school was organized on the 29th of October, with exceedingly flattering prospects. It is held temporarily, until a suitable building can be erected, in the hall of the Moorhead school house, Eleventh ward. The sessions are held on Sabbath afternoon at 2 o'clock. The school already numbers one hundred and forty-four children and twenty-three teachers. At a recent meeting of the teachers, the following officers were unanimously elected for the ensuing year:

Superintendent—William H. Knox.

Assistant Superintendent—George Reed.

Secretary—D. R. Ingraham.

Treasurer—J. W. McGimpsey.

In connection with this school, regular preaching services are held each Sabbath evening at 7½ o'clock, the audiences varying from four to eight hundred. A church is about to be organized and a building erected at no distant day.

The above entire mission work is supported by voluntary subscriptions; any who desire to aid in this work can send subscriptions to any member of the committee—Major Wm. Frew, T. H. Babe and S. Mahood—which will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged.

THE SOUTH SIDE HOSPITAL.

Meeting of Sanitary Committees Last Evening—They Resolve to Proceed at Once to Erect the Building Already Commenced.

The Sanitary Committees of the South Side boroughs met last evening in the East Birmingham Council Chamber, to further consider the project to build a hospital. All the boroughs except South Pittsburgh were represented on the occasion.

The meeting was organized by the election of Mr. J. C. Hughes President, and Dr. Riggs Secretary.

The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting of the Sanitary Committee, which were approved.

The Committee appointed at the last meeting to confer with the Council of Ormsby borough with regard to a site for a hospital reported that the Council of said borough had appointed a committee for the purpose of looking after a site.

Mr. McClurg, of the Ormsby Committee reported that he had not heard of any site and could not, therefore re make a definite report.

Mr. Evans, from the Committee on Sites, stated that they had made a contract with Mr. Campbell for a piece of property at Thirty-fourth and Carson streets, and the erection of a building had been commenced, but had been stopped in consequence of the opposition on the part of Ormsby borough.

The President said that the question for this meeting to decide was, whether they would back out or go on with the work already commenced.

Dr. Wood said he believed there would be nothing gained by abandoning the building which had been commenced, as it could be sold hereafter for more than it will cost. He was therefore in favor of going on with the work.

Mr. McClurg, of the Ormsby Committee, said his committee had no power to act in the matter without first reporting back to Council.

Mr. Hughes, Dr. Woods in the chair, moved that the work on the hospital building be proceeded with.

Dr. Arnholt said it would be the part of wisdom to go on with the work, provided the other boroughs were in favor of it, but not otherwise.

Dr. Woods said it would be better to wait until Birmingham and St. Clair could be consulted. He was decidedly in favor of the immediate erection of the building, but it would not be well for this body to go on with the work before the Councils of all the boroughs are heard from on the subject. He wanted the matter to be conducted harmoniously.

Dr. Arnholt thought the Sanitary Committees had the power to go on with the work. They had stopped the work of their own accord, and could proceed with it again if they chose to do so. While it would be showing a proper courtesy to consult the Councils of the various boroughs to consult with them concerning the work, he did not consider that the Committee were bound to do so.

Mr. Pearson said there might be danger of a law-suit before this matter ended.

Dr. Arnholt said there was no danger of a law-suit. The committee had a clear legal right to go on with the work.

Dr. Woods said these committees were the mere agents of Councils, and they should not go on with the work without notifying the Councils.

Mr. Evans said the Councils, or some of them, would not meet for a week or two, and the completion of the building should not be delayed that long.

The President said the committee had "dilly-dallied" over this work too long already. It would cost only $12,000, and what was that sum for an acre of ground. He thought the committee were acting like a set of children. Let the question be now determined, will we go ahead or not?

The motion of Mr. Hughes was then adopted unanimously.

Dr. Woods moved that the Councils of the various boroughs be notified of the action of the committees to-night in regard to going ahead with the work.

The Physicians' sanitary reports for the past week were presented: In East Birmingham there were thirty-two cases and four deaths. [At this juncture a motion to postpone the reading of the reports till sex. meeting prevailed.]

The meeting then adjourned.

DEATH OF A LAWYER.

The Demise of Mr. Wm. M. Blackburn—Respect to his Memory—Meeting of the Bar—Resolutions—Action of the Court.

The Bar of the County has just lost one of its most promising younger members, Mr. Wm. M. Blackburn, whose death from consumption occurred at his residence on Monday last. The deceased, though young in legal experience, gave bright promise of future excellence as a lawyer, while in social life he was universally respected by acquaintances and loved by friends.

Yesterday afternoon the fact of his decease was announced in the Court of Common Pleas by Mr. George R. Corbett, who made a brief eulogy upon him, after which, in respect to the memory of the departed, an appropriate record was made in the minutes and Court stood adjourned.

In the District Court similar action was taken, on motion of Mr. C. C. Taylor.

Subsequently the members of the bar held a meeting in the District Court room, Judge Kirkpatrick presiding and Mr. Charles C. Monteath acting as Secretary. A committee was appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the feeling of the bar in reference to the deceased, and after consideration they reported as follows:

Resolved, Death has removed William M. Blackburn, Esq., one of our members, therefore as a last and fitting tribute to his memory he it

Resolved, That in his death the Pittsburgh Bar has lost a young and promising member, his friends a generous companion, and his widow stricken family an affectionate husband and a kind father.

Resolved, That to the bereaved family we tender our heartfelt sympathy.

Resolved, That the Bar attend the funeral.

Resolved, That these resolution be engrossed and published in the daily city papers, and a copy transmitted to the family.

JOHN C. NEWMYER,
JOSH. H. COMPANS,
C. S. AMMOND,
} Committee.

Appropriate eulogistic remarks were made upon the character of the deceased by Major A. M. Brown, Messrs. C. C. Cochran, George R. Cochran, John R. Large, C. C. Taylor, John Lumbard, J. G. Newmyer, Joel I. Bigham, W. H. McGarv and his Honor Judge Kirkpatrick.

The resolutions were then adopted and the meeting adjourned.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGES HAMPTON AND KIRKPATRICK.

In the case of Isaac G. Sproul, on trial for several days past before Judge Kirkpatrick, the jury was charged yesterday, but have not yet returned a verdict.

The next case taken up in this bench of the Court was that of Jacob Rothschild vs. Chas. Beyer. Action to recover money due on partnership accounts. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $638.42.

In the case of Mr. Hauser, trustee, vs. R. C. Sawyer, administrator, plaintiff took a nonsuit.

The case of David W. Smith vs. Wm. Boyd, et. al. is still on trial before Judge Hampton.

Court adjourned over until Friday morning. No trial list was made out.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE STOWE.

The argument list still engages the attention of this court. Adjourned until Friday morning.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE M'KENNAN.

Another of those railroad bond suits was taken up and surroundings this Court yesterday morning. It was that of M. V. Berger vs. City of Pittsburgh. Judgment for plaintiff in the sum of $1,000.

The next case was that of Charles Fox vs. the Attempted Pittsburgh Bridge. This was an action to revive old judgments obtained against this Company in 1867, and to bring in the new company, the Pittsburgh, Wheeling, and Baltimore road, as defendants. It still engages the attention of the Court.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE COLLIER.

Trial List for Monday.

Commonwealth vs.	
H. Grist,	L. Brucker
L. Hart,	Thomas Kelly et al.
John Bradley,	Jas. Logan et al.
Alice Dunlap,	Wm. Gallagher,
Wm. Morris et al.,	Jennie McCormick et al.,
Adolph Eberhart,	Henrietta Clark,
Rose Hamilton,	J. Y. McLaughlin.
E. L. W. Jones,	
Isaac M. Pennock.	

TERRIBLE DEATH.

A Man's Legs Cut Off—Found Lifeless By The Track.

Yesterday morning, about half-past two o'clock, John B. Templeton, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was found lying on the track near the East Liberty stock yards, just after his train had passed. He was first missed from the train when it had passed the yards, and search being instituted, his lifeless body was found on the track, in a terribly mutilated condition. It was evident from the appearance of the body that it had first been crushed between the bumpers, after which, falling across the track, both legs were cut off. Besides this the head was badly crushed.

Deceased was a young man, apparently aged about twenty-five years, and as he has no relatives in this vicinity, but little is known about him. From letters found in possession of deceased, it appears that he had friends in the east, who have been telegraphed to with reference to the sad affair, but no answer received up to a late hour last night.

The body was removed to Devore's undertaking establishment, where an inquest was held last night, at which, however, nothing new was developed.

WATCHING THE POLLS.

Inspectors Asked For—The Fears of Fraud—The Court to Decide on Friday.

Yesterday afternoon just before the Court of Common Pleas was organized, Judge Stowe presiding, Mr. John R. Large presented a petition setting forth that fears were entertained of fraud in the approaching election, and asking therefore for the appointment of two supervising inspectors for each district as provided for by law. The petition was signed by James McCalin, Thomas Peeler, Joseph Irwin, Emil Berger, and Thomas J. Farrell, and was accompanied by a list of the names of the persons suggested for the consideration of the Court. Mr. Large in presenting it asked for immediate attention if possible, as the election was near at hand.

Judge Stowe said he couldn't attend to it now. We are just ready to adjourn, and that will take me several hours, perhaps, to arrange. I won't appoint these people unless they are simply because they are suggested. I want to know something about them myself. You can file your petition though, and I'll attend to it Friday morning.

The petition and list were accordingly filed with the clerk, to be called as the first business Friday morning.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Financial and Sanitary—Five Fatal Small-Pox Cases During the Week.

The Board of Health yesterday afternoon held a regular meeting. Present, Messrs. Edwards, House, Albert, and McCadless Dr. McCadless, chairman, pro tem.

The reading of the minutes were dispensed with. The health officer presented a bill for bedding destroyed, and also several newspaper bills, warrants ordered.

There have been thirty-four new cases of small-pox reported thus far this week, and five deaths from that disease during the same time.

Mr. Edwards moved that the regular meetings be now held weekly, instead of semi-weekly, as heretofore. Carried.

Warrants were ordered for the salary of the various officers of the Board. On motion adjourned.

POLITICAL.

To the Republican Voters of the City of Pittsburgh

ON TUESDAY, DECEMBER FIFTH, you will elect for the term of three years a Controller, Treasurer and City Controller. In view of the well-known ascendancy of the Republican party in this community it would seem unnecessary to remind you of your duty as citizens and the obligations which devolve upon you to support by votes and influence the candidates who have been placed in nomination as the exponents of your principles. The bogus attempt now being made to defeat our candidate for Mayor and to elevate to the Chief Magistracy of this city a man always identified with our political opponents seems to demand notice. Under the flimsy guise of an "ANTI-RING," "Independent" or "Citizens" candidate, a life-long Democrat who clung to the desperate fortunes of his party during the entire rebellion and who to this hour has never faltered in its support, save when he has furled the banner of the party that he might more readily win a partisan victory, again seeks the highest municipal office in your gift. Your votes are to be purchased, if possible, by the paltry devices of political strategy and the executive control of his great Republican city, with its varied manufacturing and commercial interests is to pass for three years into the hands of Democrats! With a judiciary that cannot but provoke a smile of derision these followers of a so-called Democracy, whose Chiefs and Sachems have just been driven from power in the first city of the Union by an indignant people for their unblushing frauds and peculations, here in Pittsburgh, don the robes of civic virtue and strut upon our streets as examplars of politician's purity and the champions of "Right." While we, as Republicans, may be amused by the antics of these imposters, let us rebuke at the polls such an insult and thus put upon our intelligence and discernment.

MR. BLACKMORE'S SUPPORTERS.

In support of the fact that Mr. Blackmore is recognized by the faithful as the candidate of the Republican party, it need only be stated that the Democratic City Executive Committee met on Wednesday, 15th inst., at the Monongahela House and unanimously resolved to make no nomination, but to support Mr. Blackmore as the man of their choice for the Mayoralty. The Pittsburgh *Post* has also been filled with sensational falsehoods and atrocious calumnies on Mr. Morgan, alleging that he intended leaving the election held in the City Hall, instead of at the usual polling places in the different wards; and that he also was using his influence in your candidate to open the doors of the Western Penitentiary to enlist recruits in his command, by procuring the pardon of convicted felons incarcerated there. It would be astounding indeed, if the Republican party at this day, and in the light of recent events, should conclude to resort to the desperate tactics of the Democratic Hall to carry a municipal election! These weak and preposterous inventions of the enemy serve only to disclose their deadly malice and the importance they attach to the present contest. We are on the eve of a Presidential campaign the results of which will affect the future of our country for all coming time, and if the Republican party is successful, as we all believe and hope, the experience of the past will not have been in vain. At such a moment it behooves us to avoid even the appearance of wavering and to rally in unbroken phalanx in defense of our principles and in support of our candidates.

A LITTLE REVIEW.

Aside from weighty political considerations, candor compels your committee to state that the time during which Mr. Blackmore acted as Mayor has been characterized by the most important trust. During his official term *thousands of dollars* of fines and penalties *publicly* imposed were *privately remitted*, and the *chief* leaders in crime escaped the punishment due their crimes.

Now while many persons know that this is a mere political charge, and subject to the exaggerations usual in such cases, many others have the conviction and do not desire justice to the character of a gentleman, who, however, he may differ with us in politics, has never, and surroundings this Council is doing any dishonorable or unjust action. The facts of the case are simply as follows, and I speak from a thorough knowledge of them, having received them from persons who held official positions connected with Mr. Blackmore during his term of office: He never remitted a fine in any case, unless he discovered afterwards that it had been imposed under a misapprehension of the facts, and consequently was unjust. In some instances, when a man had been arrested for his first offence of drunkenness, and it was found on examination that he was a hard working, honest man, having a family dependant upon him for their support, Mr. Blackmore would remit the fine, keeping wife the money to pay her husband's fine, accompanied by a fatherly lecture and a warning to him that he must not appear before him again. He did this believing it would do more to save him than if he was committed to jail, for in that case he was placed in the important position of Mayor to guard and improve the moral and social condition of his fellow-men rather than to make a fortune for himself or the city by crushing them at every opportunity without discrimination, to laugh at general character. No one can allege a single case where he remitted the fine of an unworthy person.

As to the charge that there being more disturbances during his term, than that of other Mayors, we all know that is not true. Under the administration with Mayor Brush's administration, which is probably the best in many respects we have had for a long time, there never was a time the city enjoyed quite as much public peace and order under Mr. Blackmore. It was he that organized the police district, and did all that any man could do to make the city a safe and law-abiding community.

I have not a word to say against the advocacy of Mr. Morgan's claims by the party politicians; but for one I must say that the charge that each evidently unfounded and unjust aspersions against a citizen so good and noble as Mr. James Blackmore, will only have the effect of creating a reaction in his favor.

A REPUBLICAN.

Ward Meetings Last Night.

FIRST WARD, PITTSBURGH.

The Republicans of the First ward, Pittsburgh, held their preliminary meeting last night, Capt. Andrew Miller, Chairman, and Mr. Wm. J. Diehl, Secretary, when the following suggestions were made:

SELECT COUNCIL—Geo. W. Coffin, Wm. H. Hulick.

COMMON COUNCIL—Josiah Cohen, Jos. M. Gazzam, Joseph Lawrence, Thos. T. Fitzsimmons, Samuel M. Fulton, Frederick Schild.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS—Geo. Wilson, D. R. Speer, Capt. Andrew Miller.

JUDGE OF ELECTION—Robt. C. Elliot.

INSPECTOR—A. F. Brackinger, David Campbell.

RETURN INSPECTOR—Julius Franke.

ASSESSOR—James Gracey.

CONSTABLE—Matthew Kemp.

FOURTH WARD.

Last evening the Republicans of the Fourth ward met, in pursuance of a call, for the purpose of suggesting candidates for Councils and school offices.

Henry Hays, Esq., was called to the Chair and Mr. W. S. McGhee was appointed Secretary.

The President stated the object of the meeting, after which the following gentlemen were nominated for the several offices:

SELECT COUNCIL—Wm. A. Herron, Dr. McDonald. Mr. Herron, who was present, positively declined being a candidate for the position and withdrew his name, and Dr. McDonald was nominated by acclamation.

COMMON COUNCIL—The present incumbents, Messrs. Hare, Verner and Follansbee, were renominated by acclamation.

School Directors—W. A. Herron, Dr. Burgher and W. J. Bobb.

Judge of Elections—Henry Hays.

Inspector—W. G. McClure.

Return Inspector—Wm. McKnight, Jr.

Alderman—Samuel Anderson, Samuel Collins and J. H. Young.

Constable—John Tetley, Jr.

Attention was called to the assertions made in some newspapers that a large number of voters had been colonized in the ward.

This drew forth the Assessor, Mr. A. P. Thompson, who admitted that the number of new assessments were much larger than heretofore.

Considerable discussion ensued, after which Mr. W. C. Smythe offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee of three in connection with Mr. Thompson, be appointed to ascertain and report if any colonizing for election purposes have been done in the Fourth ward, and to report the names and residences of the new arrivals.

Resolved, That when this meeting adjourns it adjourns until Saturday afternoon at three o'clock for the purpose of hearing the report of the above mentioned committee. Adopted.

The chair appointed the following as the committee: Messrs. Smythe, McClure and Owens, in connection with Assessor Thompson.

On motion, adjourned.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

A meeting of the Republicans of the Sixteenth ward was held at the Bloomfield school house last night, for the purpose of nominating a ward ticket. The meeting was one of the largest ever held in the ward, and was a very interesting and enthusiastic one. The following was the ticket nominated:

SELECT COUNCIL—R. H. Smith, by acclamation.

COMMON COUNCIL—Robert Watson and R. S. Morgan by acclamation.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS—David Harris, Francis Davis, A. B. Boal.

ASSESSOR—Wm. McKee.

ALDERMAN—Wm. C. Barr.

JUDGE OF ELECTIONS—First precinct, John Robb.

INSPECTOR—First precinct, Geo. Shannon.

RETURN INSPECTOR—First precinct, Samuel C. Lewis.

JUDGE OF ELECTIONS—Second precinct, Herman Meyers.

INSPECTOR—Second precinct, Wm. Yagh.

RETURN INSPECTOR—Second precinct, Howdon Marshall.

CONSTABLE—Jacob Gran.

The candidates nominated then took the following pledge: That we, the candidates for City Councils, pledge ourselves, if elected, to do all in our power to have the affairs of our city administered with honesty, frugality and economy; and we, the candidates for School Directors, promise and pledge ourselves that our public schools shall be carried on in the same manner, and that we will publish annually a report of all our receipts and expenditures and the condition of our school debt.

The Republicans of the Twenty-third ward met last evening in School House No. 6, on the Braddocks Field Plank Road, for the purpose of suggesting and nominating candidates for Council and ward offices.

On motion of Senator Anderson the meeting was organized by calling Geo. Wilson, Esq., to the chair and electing Messrs. R. J. Wilson and P. F. Smith, Secretaries.

On motion of Mr. Anderson the Democrats in the house were invited to retire from the meeting.

The Chairman then announced the offices to be filled, and the following were nominated from the suggestions made:

SELECT COUNCIL—W. J. Lewis, by acclamation.

COMMON COUNCIL.—H. W. Oliver, Sr., Frank Dohne.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS.—Jno. A. Williams, Jas. M'Mahon.

JUDGE.—J. Davis.

INSPECTOR—James Berry.

RETURN INSPECTOR—James B. Palmer.

ASSESSOR.—James Hicks.

CONSTABLE.—George Mace.

On motion of Senator Anderson a resolution was adopted endorsing the nomination of Mr. Morgan for Mayor.

Geo. Wilson and J. W. Anderson were appointed a committee on Finance, after which the meeting adjourned.

BREVITIES.

THANKSGIVING.

COLONIZATION.

PARADE to-day.

PREACHERS busy to-day.

NO GAZETTE to-morrow.

AMUSEMENTS brisk to-day.

POLITICS lively in Allegheny.

NO POOL selling on the election.

TURKEY ENGAGES attention to-day.

ALLEGHENY primaries on Saturday.

FASHIONABLE WEDDING this morning.

RENOVATING Swoope's office yesterday.

SERVICES will be held at all the churches to-day.

YESTERDAY was the coldest day of the season.

ALLEGHENY LIBRARY winds up to-morrow night.

THE POSTOFFICE will be open from 8 to 10 A. M. to-day.

THAT GRAND WEDDING takes place to-day at Aspinwall.

REMEMBER the poor in your thanksgiving offerings to-day.

BUCHANAN POSTOFFICE will be open to-day from 7 to 10 o'clock A. M.

THE police are most anxious about the result of next Tuesday's election.

READ Appleton & Co.'s announcement of new publications on first page.

REV. VAN DEMARK being unable to speak there will be no service in his church to-day.

THE Consolidated Gas Company will be ready to go into operation about the first of January.

GO and see Rothermel's great battle painting to-day, and thus help on the Pittsburgh Art Association.

IT IS difficult to get a supply of coal for the winter laid in as all our dealers are so busy in supplying orders.

IT will be a matter of thanksgiving to the readers of the *Post* if it does not again harp on Tom Scott to-day.

MUCH betting is being done on the Mayoralty contest. The odds are in favor of Morgan, although we hear of many heavy even bets.

THE people resolve that the Ohio river shall be dammed and Congress resolves the same thing only changing the orthography of the word.

MR. DAVID LOWRY has withdrawn from the firm of McKnight, Lowry & Co., publishers of the *American Manufacturer* and *The People's Monthly*.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad shops use ten thousand dollars' worth of gas a year. The Consolidated Gas Company will supply them when in operation.

BEWARE of the old game of Democracy of trading off. They only seriously desire the election of Blackmore, and will trade away a dozen councilmen candidates to secure one vote for him.

THE Central Presbyterian Church, corner of Anderson and Lacock streets, Allegheny, yesterday sent to the Mayor's office for the names of the soldiers, a large box of clothing valued at $75.

THE *Evening Mail* was purchased yesterday by R. D. Thompson & Co., who will take charge of it from to-day. We understand they intend in a few days to publish it as morning penny paper.

THE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD will issue excursion tickets to parties of five or more, at any time during the session of Congress. This is an excellent opportunity to visit the National Capital for half fare.

THE First Baptist Church joins with the Union Church in a Thanksgiving service to-day at 10½ A. M. in the chapel on Fourth avenue near Ross. Sermon by Rev. A. J. Rowland. Theme, "A Blended Year." Public cordially invited.

A YOUNG man presented a note to a merchant yesterday purporting to have been written by a clergyman asking for the loan of $20 for a few hours. The note was handed out to borrow the money, when the bearer, fearful of his intentions, decamped. It was a forgery.

MR. JACOB GEYSER, a man of seventy-five years, left his home on last Friday, since which, nothing is known concerning him. When last seen he was dressed in a black suit and had on a black velvet cap and red comforter. See card "Information wanted," on first page.

FALSE—the item in a cotemporary yesterday morning stating that the Custom House was in danger from a fire in Attorney Attorney Swoope's office, the night previous. The gas was left burning and the light agitated a policeman who broke open the door. That was the extent of it.

PERSONS wishing a good dinner to-day can find no better place to dine at than the Central Hotel. A good dinner at this house is a daily occurence, but we understand that Col. Barr intends making big guests to-day, and he is the best that can be found. The table at the Central is not excelled by any hotel in the city.

DIM WALTER and Cable amputated the leg of Mr. Schively who was hurt at Lippincott's axe factory Tuesday morning. The amputation was made at his house on Fifth avenue Extension. Unless the internal injuries are greater than are now anticipated, he will undoubtedly recover.

CHRISTOPHER MAGEE, Esq., the Republican candidate for City Treasurer, is young, active and efficient, and will poll the entire Republican vote. Mr. Scully, the opposing so-called "reform" or *Volksblatt* ticket, is a clever and worthy gentleman, but he has been only set up to be knocked down in fearful earnestness by the Republican party.

WE ARE GLAD TO NOTE the nomination of Mr. Roland H. Smith to the Select Council, and Robert Watson and S. H. Morgan to the Common Council by the Republicans of the Sixteenth Ward, last evening. These gentlemen are worthy the confidence of all good citizens of the Ward, and we have no doubt will be elected on Tuesday next by a large majority.

IN MOST of the wards primary meetings have already been held by the Republican party and candidates for the city Councils and ward offices have been placed in nomination. So far as we can judge from personal acquaintance with the nominees the elections have been wise and judicious. There is no good reason why any Republican should bolt his ticket at the election next Tuesday.

THE NAME of General James A. Ekin is mentioned prominently as the Republican Auditor General candidate for the Legislature of Doctor Lord at Library Hall. This gentleman is one of the most popular lecturers travelling in the field, and his lectures never fail to "draw" large audiences. We think the lecture Committee have been fortunate in the selection of the subject. "Queen Elizabeth" in the hands of Doctor Lord will prove an attractive and fascinating series of lectures.

MESSRS. REESE, GRAFF & CO. turned out in one week, ending November 25th, on their 16-inch train two furnaces, single turn, 101 tons 2-2240 lbs. iron, and in same time, 1,400 kegs of nails. Their mill, which was tire iron, cut to lengths. One of their 9-inch trains, one furnace, turned out 56 3-2240 tons of assorted guide iron in same time. Their manager, Mr. W. M. Everson, is a young man in his twenty-fifth year, and by no means but old in experience, having made his way from the rolls to the important position he now holds.

Last winter, at the time when the city printing was to be given out, the satellites of the "shaky concern" went to Mr. Benjamin W. Morgan, the present Republican candidate for Mayor, and begged for his vote in the City Council, and promised him their powerful support in his efforts to obtain the Mayoralty if he would vote for them. Mr. Morgan rejected this, with the remark that the rule of his life had always been never to have anything to do with the political trickery of political characters. Mr. Morgan remarked further to them that, aside from the political position of the steam printing concern, they were unfitted for *Frelheits Freund*, because it had the largest circulation of the German journals.

After this interview they departed as soon as possible, and swore to have revenge. Mr. Morgan knows still in his pocket a begging circular in which they declare their faithful allegiance to the Republican party and beg for support.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—At the Second ward, Allegheny, caucus meeting, held at the school house Tuesday evening, Mr. T. F. Grubbs, the grocery merchant, was proposed for Common Council. We are glad to know that such men as Mr. Grubbs, who has never dabbled in politics, and is honored with the offer of filling the position, are candidates, and we feel assured, if the Republican voters of the ward will vote for his nomination on Saturday, he will give entire satisfaction. Go and give him a lift. We want business men in Councils.

SECOND WARD.

FOR COMMON COUNCIL:

T. F. GRUBBS,

of the Second Ward, Allegheny.

Subject to the decision of the primary meeting, to be held on Saturday.

FROM OUR NEIGHBORS.

THE Gettysburg *Sentinel* has completed its 21st year.

THE BEAVER FEMALE ACADEMIES are very well attended this season.

MCKEESPORT is rapidly developing into a manufacturing point of interest.

ISOLATED cases of small pox have occurred in most of the neighboring towns.

WASHINGTON has been greatly improved since afforded connection by railway with this city.

THE COUNTRY ROADS are filled with tramps, idle vagabonds who would as leave eat as steal.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CORNPLANTER INDIANS gave $300 for Chicago. How high was that for Lo?

EBENSBURG rests easy since there is at present no talk of taking the jail and court house to Johnstown.

DR. JOHN G. WOODHOUSE, a prominent physician of Wyoming county, aged 51, died suddenly last week.

THE TURKEY CROP is fine this season, but so far as prices are concerned "turkey may be cheap and dear."

IT IS A favorite amusement in Scranton to cut every tree in sight, so to measure how much the town has fallen in.

IT WILL COST Philadelphia half a million dollars to light the city during the year. How much for the other fluids is not mentioned.

THE NAME of General James A. Ekin is prominently mentioned for Auditor General. How about the other gallant leaders of the Keystone State for the Republican nomination for Governor.

HENRY WARD, tried in Bradford county for the murder of Wesley E. Shade, was found guilty of manslaughter, and recommended to the mercy of the Court.

THE Bradford *Reporter* contains an inmate charged with forging whose father is worth a million of dollars. Whisky and bad company did it for the boy.

THE MORAVIAN CHURCH mourns the death of the zealous and venerable Bishop Peter Wolle, who died recently at New Bethlehem in his 80th year.

LANCASTER COUNTY is imposing on innocent old Berks by selling her grocers tallow balls to cook their butter for what the outside is. That is a shame.

THE BUCKS COUNTY FARMERS' CLUB, after mature deliberations, decided that Chester is the most reliable and economical fertilizer that the farmer can use. What does H. G. say on the subject?

HUNTING has already commenced operations in Forest county. Deers are said to be quite plenty this season, but bears are scarce. On one day last week Mr. Hunter killed a fine elk on the Allegheny there abounds such royal game.

THE fattsmen of